

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



EQUITY

PROGRESS

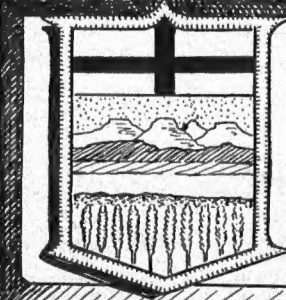
A Happy New Year

The Guide extends to all its readers a sincere wish for a Happy and Prosperous New Year. The Guide is working to make each New Year more happy and more prosperous for its readers

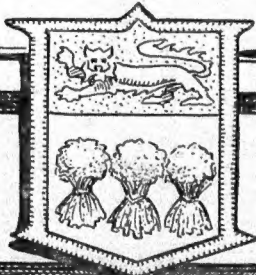


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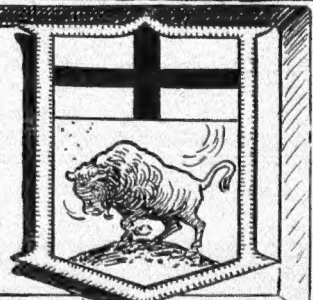
DECEMBER 27, 1911



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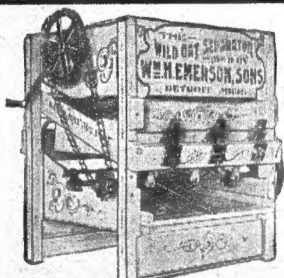
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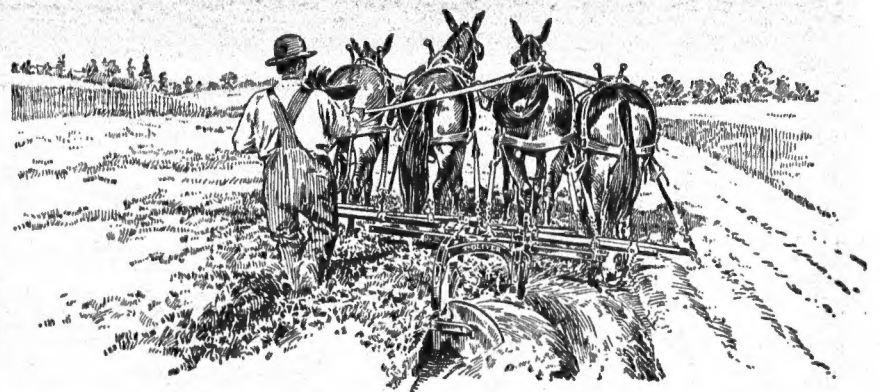
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THE CENTER DRAFT—AN EXCLUSIVE, PATENTED OLIVER ADVANTAGE. The above illustration explains why Oliver Plows are so popular, why they stand the severest work, draw so nicely, and give such general satisfaction. The plow bases are located at the center of the load. Notice particularly that on Oliver Plows it is never necessary for even one horse to walk on the plowed ground. If extra large horses are used, the hitch can be moved to accommodate them.

Center Draft—Four Horses Abreast—With No Side Pressure

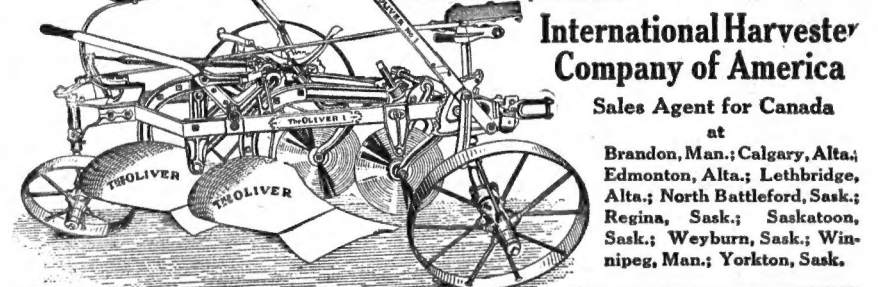
Study this illustration. It shows the famous Oliver Center Draft. See how the plow bases, removed from the sulky, are located at the center of the load—thus the greatest pulling power of all four horses is utilized, the draft is equal for each horse, and no horse walks on plowed ground.

The OLIVER SULKY and GANG PLOWS

are built in Hamilton, Ont., for Canadian farmers—to meet Canadian soil conditions. Note these other work-, time- and money-saving features: Long, easy curve to shares and mouldboards; extra high wheels with dust- and sand-proof adjustable hubs; caster wheel with proper slant; extra wide tires on all wheels; land wheel rolls parallel with frame. All these features mean light running, long wear, better work, and more of it.

The Oliver foot lift is placed so as to enable operator to use entire weight in lowering bottoms, easily and quickly penetrating hard ground or heavy vegetation. High throat and wide clearance between bottoms prevent choking. Cushion spring on land wheel insures level furrow on uneven ground. Most perfect oiling arrangement. All levers easy to reach and operate. Automatic safety trip prevents breakage if bottom strikes rock. Oliver bent frogs stand much greater strain than right-angle frogs.

It's to your interest to see Oliver Plows, both horse- and tractor-drawn—to compare their advantages and the material and workmanship with others. Oliver plows are sold in Canada by the International Harvester Company of America. The I H C local agent will be glad to tell you all the facts, or, if you prefer, write to nearest branch house for any special information you desire.



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nipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

SMALL FARMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Great Stillwell Trophy, awarded the best collection of potatoes grown in America, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, has just been won by this province.

This is conclusive evidence that British Columbia is a splendid field for truck gardening. Good prices are obtained. The climate is ideal.

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Very little cash is needed to establish yourself on one of our poultry or truck garden farms at Cloverdale. You can buy from one acre up, on easy terms. Transportation facilities for marketing produce are excellent. Write to-day for full particulars, maps, etc.

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WINNIPEG YARDS INADEQUATE

One of the causes of the present car shortage, which is costing the farmers of this country many thousands of dollars a day, is the congestion of the railway companies' yards at Winnipeg, due partly to the lack of room and partly to a lack of locomotive power. This claim is advanced by a railway man who should know. The Canadian Northern yards are totally inadequate for the handling and sorting of the cars which are coming into and passing through the city, and the traffic is in such a hopeless muddle that the switching system has almost completely broken down. Conditions at the C.P.R. yards, which are said to be the largest in the world, containing over 100 miles of sidings, are little better. The yards of both companies, as well as sidings all along the tracks throughout the West, are filled with cars which are not being moved and which are thus practically out of service. There is practically no congestion at Fort William and Port Arthur. The grain arriving is being unloaded promptly, and the cars returned, most of them loaded with west-bound freight. There are, however, several hundred cars standing in the yards at Fort William which are being used for the storage of freight which is awaiting forwarding instructions, and which has been removed from the warehouses to make room for package freight unloaded from steamers shortly before the close of navigation.

The number of cars which can be seen at Winnipeg, Fort William and sidings along the track, would lead one to believe that the trouble is not actually one of a shortage of cars, but rather is due to the fact that the cars are not being made proper use of by the railways for lack of engines and yard facilities. The railways are probably doing the best they can with the equipment at their disposal, but there seems to be no reason why they should not have sufficient engines, cars and yardage to handle the crop much more expeditiously than they are doing. The railways, of course, realize that they will eventually get all the traffic and it probably suits them just as well to wait for some of it until next spring and summer rather

than expend more money on equipment. At competitive points it is possible for one company to lose business by the failure to supply cars, but these points have as a rule been fairly well supplied by both companies, stations reached by only one line having been discriminated against in the supplying of cars. It is alleged, also, that the Manitoba grain act has been evaded and that the elevator companies have secured cars when farmers were unable to do so, thus forcing the farmers to sell to the elevators at prices which showed excessive spreads between street and track. It is charged that the agents of the railway companies have accepted bribes in return for favors of this kind, and that at many stations a regular fee of \$4 has been exacted by the agent before a car has been supplied.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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contracts with the railways by which rates were lowered in consideration of the guarantee of bonds, and also that Winnipeg, being an established distributing centre, had vested rights. The railway commission ordered the railways to file lower tariffs to Regina, Moose Jaw and other points in Saskatchewan, and on appeal by the railway companies the Supreme Court recently upheld the commission.

DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS

Mr. F. J. Dixon, the official lecturer for the Direct Legislation League of Manitoba, will leave Winnipeg on January 2 for an extended tour through the province, delivering addresses on Direct Legislation. Mr. Dixon will address one or two meetings a day, and the following have been arranged to date:—

Carman	Jan. 2	Afternoon or evening
Somerset	" 3	Afternoon
Swan Lake	" 3	Evening
Dunrea	" 4	Afternoon or evening
Elgin	" 5	Evening
Baldur	" 6	Afternoon
Belmont	" 6	Evening
Hartney	" 8	Evening
Souris	" 9	Evening
Wauchope	" 10	Evening
Reston	" 11	Afternoon
Pipestone	" 11	Evening
Beresford	" 12	Evening
Kemnay	" 13	Afternoon
Brandon	" 13	Evening
Carroll	" 15	Evening
Stockton	" 16	Evening
Nesbitt	" 17	Afternoon
Holland	" 17	Evening
Cypress River	" 18	Afternoon
St. Claude	" 18	Evening
Treherne	" 19	Afternoon
Starbuck	" 19	Evening

Word has been received at the Winnipeg office of the Ogilvie Milling Co. that it has been decided to erect a mill at least equal in capacity and possibly larger than the Winnipeg mill, in the Middle West, and have it ready to grind the crop of 1912. The exact location has not yet been decided upon, but it will be somewhere between Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton.

LOWER RATES TO SASKATCHEWAN

The Board of Railway Commissioners have ordered the railway companies to prepare new freight schedules which will go into effect on April 1 next between Fort William and Regina, Moose Jaw and other points west of Manitoba. This order of the board was first made in 1910, but an appeal was made by the railway companies, who claimed that the board was exceeding its jurisdiction. The case came before the board on the application of the Regina board of trade, which claimed that the rates between Fort William and Winnipeg and between Fort William and Regina discriminated against the latter point. In reply the railway companies contended that the discrimination was justified by the fact that the Manitoba government had made

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→ POINTED QUESTIONS ←

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2. Since the first year The Grain Growers' Grain Company has never paid less than a 10 per cent. dividend.
3. Besides paying a good dividend every year, over \$100,000.00 of surplus profits have been set aside, and this amount is still to the credit of the Shareholders.
4. The Grain Growers' Grain Company owns one of the choicest office sites in the heart of Winnipeg. This property is rapidly increasing in value, and if you take stock in the Company now you will share in this profit.
5. Owing to the growth of our large reserve fund, and the increase in the value of the Company's property, The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock is rapidly increasing in value. Stock that sold for \$25.00 last year cannot be bought for less than \$30.00 this year.

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You can hold up to 40 Shares in this Company. Secure every share you can now when they can be bought at \$30.00 each; do not wait until you have to pay \$50.00.

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Shares are now selling at \$30.00 each; Terms Cash, or \$6.00 per share down, \$12.00 in six months, and \$12.00 in nine months.

ACT BEFORE THE NEW YEAR

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY

WINNIPEG

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 27th, 1911

ANOTHER CALL

Last week we asked our readers to lend us a hand in increasing our subscription list. Though we have not had time to see what returns they will make, we feel assured of their hearty sympathy and co-operation. The information which The Guide is securing and publishing upon all the vital matters of the day should be read by all farmers. We cannot begin to reach all the people who would be glad to have The Guide come to them every week. We are doing the best we can and our agents are giving their best efforts. But still we do not cover the field. If our readers—our friends—those who believe in the justice of the demands of the organized farmers—will take hold also, we can accomplish much more. Just for one month make it a point to do what you can for us. If every reader gets one new subscriber we will have reached the very first place in the field of Western journalism. Is it worth while to help us? If so, it will be appreciated.

PERMANENT CAR SHORTAGE REMEDY

Very shortly there will be a decision handed down by the federal supreme court of the United States which will have a far reaching effect in the matter of railway service. This is upon the constitutionality of the reciprocal demurrage law of the state of Minnesota. As shown on page 8 of this issue, the Minnesota law places the public upon an equality with the railway. It compels both the railway and the shipper to transact business in a prompt and business-like way, and imposes equal penalties in cases of default. There is no doubt but that such a law in Canada would effectually prevent any repetition of the present traffic congestion in the West. The railways can provide equipment if compelled to, but it is no doubt far cheaper not to do so, especially when they know that the farmers must await the pleasure of the railways whether grain be moved promptly or not. Would it be unjust to compel the railways to pay reciprocal demurrage? Apparently the people of Minnesota think not. The farmers of Western Canada have expressed themselves in favor of reciprocal demurrage in the past and the business interests of the West have done likewise. At the present time the railways get all the benefits and the shippers all the penalties. Reciprocal demurrage would remove this gross inequality and would certainly give the railways some inducement to provide a better service to the public. The railways have been treated with great generosity by the people of Canada, and they have a just claim to receive adequate service, which they are not receiving now. If the Minnesota law is upheld it will aid in securing a similar law in Canada.

WHERE ALL CAN UNITE

The organized farmers can well afford to support the Winnipeg board of trade in the demand for equitable freight rates throughout the West. There have been new and important developments in the matter of freight rates during the past few months, and there are better prospects for improvement than ever before. As will be seen on page 7 of this issue, the chairman of the railway commission claims for the board full jurisdiction in the matter of unjust freight rates. This being the case, the decision of the railway commission in the matter of express charges East and West is not such as to inspire confidence in that body. The

chairman of the commission authorized the express companies to charge sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. higher rates in the Prairie Provinces than in Eastern Canada. Upon what information or what principle this authorization was based has not been divulged. Presumably it was thought that the cost of living or the cost of railway operation must be higher in the West than in the East. But this contention is shown to be in error by the statements made before the railway commission recently by the C.P.R. In this case the C.P.R. was ordered to give the actual average cost of hauling one thousand tons of freight one mile over the various divisions of its line. This statement (exclusive of interest or fixed charges) is as follows:

Eastern Division.—Montreal to Chalk River, Ont., and branches.....	\$5.45
Lake Superior Division.—Chalk River to Port Arthur.....	3.70
Central Division.—Port Arthur to Swift Current, and branches.....	3.73
Western Division.—Swift Current to Field, B.C., and branches.....	4.71
Pacific Division.—Field to Vancouver, and branches.....	7.12

These are figures furnished by the C.P.R. It is amazing to see that the cost of operation in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and as far east as the lake front, is lower than that of any settled portion of Canada. The cost of operation in Eastern Canada is forty-six per cent. higher than in Western Canada, yet freight rates in the Prairie Provinces average more than seventy-eight per cent. higher in the West. According to the figures of the C.P.R., the freight rates on the prairie section of that road should be lower than in Eastern Canada. Yet the Western people have been paying extortionate freight charges to this great corporation for many years. It has all come out of the pockets of the consumers. The Winnipeg board of trade has demanded redress at the hands of the government, as the railway commission has not afforded the relief due to the West. The board of trade has taken up the fight and will not back down. Every Western board of trade and every farmers' association could not do better than the board of trade in this action. Resolutions dealing with this matter should be sent to Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, Ottawa.

THE DAY OF CENTRALIZATION

An amalgamation of the Eastern Townships bank and the Canadian Bank of Commerce has just been announced. The new merger thus becomes one of the very strongest banks in Canada and covers the largest field. No doubt the union will be advantageous to both banks and should reduce managerial and operating expenses. From the public standpoint the result of the merger will probably not be beneficial. The new bank, despite the financial advantage of the merger, is not liable to extend to the public the benefits thereof. The rate of discount will remain the same and there will be no better banking facilities offered to the common people. This merger at once brings to the front the tendency of the present Canadian banking system. Its stability is unquestioned. But in that very stability there is a menace. This is the age of centralization, and the banking institu-

tions of Canada are already centralized. The smaller banks are being absorbed and the large ones growing larger. The branch system is diametrically opposed to community development, but it is peculiarly adapted to the growth of great cities and huge centralized industries. It has largely been due to the powerful and centralized influence of Canadian banks that our great industrial mergers have been made possible. Year by year the financial interests of the country are being brought under the control of a smaller number of men. The banking system is practically a monopoly, and is the heart of the great octopus which is gathering in the reins of Canadian control. It is said today that less than one hundred men in Eastern Canada control the entire country. This number is rapidly being reduced and in a few years half a dozen men will dictate. When a few men control the financial, transportation and industrial interests, they will have little difficulty in controlling the government. Free trade, Direct Legislation, Single Tax and public ownership of public utilities are all correctives of the present danger-laden system.

A DESIRABLE INVESTIGATION

The Dominion government has appointed a commission to conduct a departmental investigation with a view to recommending an improvement and extension of the civil service system. This is an investigation that is certainly needed. Judge Cassels did splendid work three years ago in uncovering corruption, but he was not allowed to go far enough. There was a general feeling at the time that Judge Cassels should have been authorized to investigate at least every spending department. But governments are never favorable to an investigation of their own business, no matter how much they may favor investigating all other businesses. From what was discovered in the Cassels investigation, there can be no doubt that the patronage evil has been prevalent at Ottawa for many years. The present investigation should be thorough and should be public. Publicity is the best method of reforming abuses in public life. Following this investigation, Mr. Borden will have all necessary information to place the civil service beyond the reach of over-zealous partizan officials. An extension of the civil service is desirable from every standpoint. It will give a feeling of security to government employees, and will also give them a standing which political preferment cannot give. Under an adequate civil service system, a government employee will not be generally regarded as a party hack. Again, this much-needed reform will give the public greater confidence in the administration of public affairs, and will relieve cabinet ministers of justifiable suspicion of supporting the "spoils system." No investigation of the public departments can be too complete for the public welfare. If it could be extended to the provincial realm also, there would be further good accomplished. But if the federal civil service is once properly established, provincial action may follow later. There is only one weakness in the proposed investigation, and that is the personnel of the commission. Defeated candidates may allow their partizan feelings to over-rule their judgement. A high court judge would have been the best investigator, but the government evidently thought otherwise. But by all means let the investigation proceed and let it be in broad daylight.

IT RESTS WITH THE C.P.R.

Today the Prairie Provinces are completely at the mercy of the Canadian Pacific railway. This giant corporation holds in its hands a greater power than any Canadian government ever wielded. The entire West is suffering from the inadequacy of railway transportation. Relief is urgently needed, and to be effective must be immediate. Such relief on such short notice can come from only one source, namely, the Canadian Pacific railway. Will the Canadian Pacific railway shut its eyes to the needs of the people whom it now holds at its mercy? Immediate relief can come only by opening up the southern route and allowing the grain from the Prairie Provinces to reach the markets of the world over American railways. The Canadian Pacific railway holds the key to the south. By enforcing its present "local" rate, the door remains closed, but by giving a through rate the congestion will be relieved. The capacity of the country elevators in the three Prairie Provinces is practically 57,000,000 bushels, but owing to the multiplicity of grades, it has never been found possible to utilize within several million bushels of the total capacity. Today the country elevators are full. There probably yet remains in the hands of the farmers, threshed and ready for market, 50,000,000 bushels of the various kinds of grain. In many places wheat is piled on the ground in the open. In addition, it is a fairly safe estimate that there is 30,000,000 bushels of grain still unthreshed, and though the threshing machines are still running in some places, a large portion of this will never be threshed. The total capacity of the elevators at Fort William is about 26,000,000 bushels. There are also 39 boats that will remain in that port for the winter and will accommodate over 3,000,000 bushels, though what is stored in the boats must be in prime condition. On account of the many varieties of grades, it will not be possible to put in the terminals within several millions of the capacity. On Friday, December 22, the stock in the terminals was 11,500,000 bushels, so that the total available accommodation at the lake front is probably about 13,000,000 bushels, and the grain is pouring in at the rate of over 4,000,000 bushels per week. The only outlet to the East is over the Canadian Pacific railway, and this road cannot hardly carry grain north of the lakes to equal half this per week, so that even under the best circumstances the terminal accommodation is decreasing by a large amount each week. This will mean that by the end of January congestion will be complete. The newspapers on December 19 contained the report of a conference between the Canadian Pacific railway officials and leading grain men, which was held at Fort William on that day. It was stated as a result of the conference that there would be no congestion in through wheat traffic, and that there would be none of the export trade diverted to the south, but that it would all "proceed to the Canadian seaboard, over Canadian tracks and through Canadian territory." This, of course, was a pure bluff on the part of the Canadian Pacific railway, intended obviously to forestall any demand to give through rates to the south from the Prairie Provinces. But even if there were plenty of room in the terminals, the Canadian railways cannot begin to handle the traffic in the country. Between the two fires the farmer gets burned. The farmer stands the loss while the railways gather in the profit. With the situation as we have given it above, is the Canadian Pacific railway going to maintain its "dog-in-the-manger" policy while the farmers in the Prairie Provinces suffer grievous losses through inability to market their grain? By making a through rate to the south at the present time, from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels of grain could go out immediately from southern Saskatchewan over the Soo

and Arcola lines, and probably 1,000,000 bushels from Manitoba. Recently a large number of cars have brought coal and implements into Saskatchewan over the Soo line and returned empty because of the high freight rates. This would afford immediate and greatly needed relief and would still leave all the traffic the Canadian railways could handle. If the Canadian Pacific railway takes the initiative in granting a through rate, the other railways will be compelled to follow suit. The C.P.R., a few weeks ago, aided materially in relieving the coal situation and deserves credit for its prompt action in that matter. Today there is greater need for the C.P.R. to come to the rescue by adopting a reasonable rate north of the boundary. If the people of the West consider that we have made out a case against the Canadian Pacific railway, then they can back us up and help themselves by placing their demands in the hands of the officials of that company. Every individual farmer with grain to ship and every local association in the three Prairie Provinces feeling the need of better transportation facilities, should write at once to Mr. George Bury, general manager, Canadian Pacific railway, Winnipeg, and urge that the Canadian Pacific railway take immediate action in giving through rates to the south. If this action is followed by the farmers' organizations and farmers individually, it will bring tremendous pressure to bear in the right quarter. It might be well to point out that the present conditions will have a very detrimental effect when advertised abroad, as is sure to be done in thousands of letters sent to friends in other countries. Now is the time for the C.P.R. to show its mettle.

PUNISHING THE MERGER

The city of Winnipeg gave the cement merger, and other mergers in general, a well deserved rebuke last week, when it placed an order for 25,000 barrels of cement with an American firm. The city will thus save \$3,500 over and above the duty of \$15,000 that must be paid into the public treasury. The cement merger claims that on account of high Canadian freight rates it cannot compete with American firms. The high freight rates are not the fault of the Canadian consumers, and the "water" in the merger is another item which is hardly chargeable to the people. Cement can be manufactured in Canada as cheaply as in the United States under fair conditions. The fact that the city of Winnipeg can pay \$15,000 in duty and still save \$3,500, gives some idea of the plunder which the protected Canadian manufacturers are piling away in their coffers. By purchasing from foreign manufacturers, this plunder is diverted from the pockets of the manufacturers to the public treasury. The cement merger promoters have secured a high wall of protection around the Canadian people and have proceeded to levy their tribute to the full limit of the law. If Canadian consumers refuse to buy from the merger, they are "unpatriotic," but it is gratifying to know that even the city of Winnipeg has finally refused to swallow the "patriotic" buncombe which the manufacturers have been circulating. When we consider that on this one order of cement there would have been \$15,000 in tariff tax to divide between the manufacturers and the railways, the enormity of the annual toll they thus levy upon the Canadian people can be imagined. The government, by maintaining the duty on cement, is retarding building operations in every city in Canada. The best way to promote building and development is to make the necessary materials as cheap as possible. The city of Winnipeg knows this and has repudiated the cement merger. How about the farmer who pays tribute on his agricultural implements? The

tariff tax upon implements is hindering the development of the West most seriously. Upon Canadian made implements the tariff tax is divided between the manufacturers and the railways. Under free trade in farm implements, the price would drop at once and the Canadian tariff barons and the railway magnates would be forced to content themselves with a reasonable profit upon their business.

Correspondents occasionally complain that The Guide favors either the Liberal or the Conservative party too much to suit them. A blind party man never sees anything but his party. He would give up almost all he possesses when somebody shouts "Grit" or "Tory." How long will the people continue to allow the politicians to fool them? The interests of all the Western farmers are identical upon the big national questions. But they kill each other at the ballot boxes. Every Western farmer knows how greatly certain reforms are needed. What is the sense in worrying over the "Grit" or "Tory" parties? The highest aim of both parties is votes. The welfare of the people is largely a side issue.

The new elevator bill will be introduced in the House of Commons early in the New Year. To give adequate protection at the terminals, the government should take over all the elevators at the lake front. Half measures will not prove sufficient. The only way to stop the graft is to remove the opportunities of the grafters. It is to be hoped also that facilities will be provided by which a sample market may be developed in the near future.

Criticism has been made of the reference to the conditions in Western Canada as shown in our Progress number, under the caption, "Why Not Change It?" It has been charged that The Guide is keeping people off the farms by such statements. That is hardly the point. The main thing to decide is whether or not our statement is true. If so, then it should be remedied. Why should there be a criticism of publishing the truth about such matters?

Reports are coming in from various parts of the West that local associations are not holding meetings because, in some cases, the leading officers will not take action. When this occurs it would be wise for the rank and file of the members to call a meeting over the heads of such officers. It is necessary if the cause of the organized farmers is to progress, that its officers should be not only in sympathy with the movement, but also active and energetic.

Mr. Borden was reminded by many Western farmers on the anniversary of the "Siege of Ottawa" that they were looking to him to raise the tariff burden from the people. No political party will raise the tariff burden until the people are sufficiently strong and united to demand it.

When one man puts his hand in his neighbor's pocket and lifts his purse that is called theft and the offender is punished. When the law authorizes a protected manufacturer or a railway magnate to do the same thing that is called enterprise and is rewarded by a title.

Premier Borden last summer gave the Western people a definite and distinct promise that a co-operative bill would be passed if he was elected. Let us hope that he will not forget.

Farmers should begin early to procure their seed grain, as there will be a very heavy demand this year. Half rates for seed grain will be in force on all railways after January 1, 1912.

Winnipeg Opens Fight

The Board of Trade of Winnipeg has demanded that the Dominion government through Parliament recognize the principle that Freight Rates in the West should be no higher than in the East. The Board also

Demands that the Railway Commission take action to remedy the car shortage evil. The

Government has been asked to Reduce or Abolish the Duty on Cement.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade has at last opened the fight against the excessive freight rates charged in Western Canada. On Nov. 14 a resolution asking for an adjustment of Western rates was passed by the board and forwarded to the government and railway commission. The following reply was received from the chairman of the railway commission:

Letter from Chairman Mabee

Ottawa, Nov. 24, 1911.

The Secretary, Board of Trade, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—The honorable the minister of railways has forwarded to me a copy of a resolution passed at the general meeting of your board, held on November 14th instant. This is the first complaint that has been made direct to this board regarding freight rates generally in the West. There is no necessity of calling upon the government to deal with the matter, nor is any further legislation required. The powers of the board are ample to deal with not only specific rates but those generally. The resolution that you have forwarded is of an extremely general character. If you desire the whole subject investigated by this board, it would greatly facilitate matters if you would have your traffic officials formulate a specific case. Our rules are by no means hard and fast, nor do we confine ourselves to the specific case set forth in the complaint, but it is a difficult matter to take up in the way it is placed in this resolution. Indeed, strictly speaking, the resolution is not a complaint to this commission at all, but is a request that the government pass legislation.

I shall be glad to have your views on the foregoing.

(Signed) J. P. MABEE,
Chief Commissioner.

Demand Legislative Remedy

The board also received a letter of acknowledgement from the minister of railways, Hon. Frank Cochrane, and replied as follows:

The Honorable, the Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:—This board of trade has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Nov. 21, 1911, in reply to the resolution of the board forwarded to yourself and the honorable the premier of the Dominion, stating that the rates charged for freight within the prairie provinces are greatly in excess of those charged for a similar service in Ontario and Quebec, and asking that the principle be affirmed that the rate of charges shall be no greater in these provinces than in Ontario and Quebec.

And the board is also in receipt of a communication from the chairman of the railway commission stating that the commission has full power to deal with the same, and that no further legislation is required, and the board now desires to lay before yourself and the members of the government the reason for asking that the principle be affirmed by act of Parliament, namely, that the railway commission has now been in power for a considerable number of years, and this board complained of the freight charges in this country in 1907, when a stated case was prepared showing the charges which were then being put in force by the railways operating in Western Canada and which were not only higher than those charged in the East, but was a material advance upon those previously in force in Manitoba, and that on that occasion they were refused relief; and, further, that during the summer now past the express companies were authorized to put into effect a scale of charges based on \$5 per 100 pounds in this territory for a similar service for which they were allowed \$3 in the East, or an advance of 66 2-3 per cent. over Eastern rates; and this board has felt that a grave injustice was done to the Western country by the continuance of such a state of affairs, and felt that the prairie provinces were entitled to be

Eastern and Western Freight Rates showing 78 per cent. Increase

The following table was compiled by the Winnipeg Board of Trade showing the comparison of Freight Rates as between points in Eastern and Western Canada. For purposes of ready comparison the first five class rates are added together in each instance, giving the sum of the rates as applicable upon general merchandise.

Distance	Between	District	Sum of Rates per 100 lbs.	Western Rate higher than Eastern Rates by
100 Miles	Montreal to Mountain	East	\$1.13	
99 "	Winnipeg to Melbourne, Man.	West	1.29	14%
191 "	Montreal to Kaladar	East	1.36	
198 "	Winnipeg to Elkhorn, Man.	West	1.87	37%
292 "	Montreal to Burketon Jet.	East	1.66	
296 "	Winnipeg to Wolseley, Sask.	West	2.77	49%
396 "	Montreal to Galt	East	1.88	
400 "	Winnipeg to Moose Jaw	West	3.31	76%
495 "	Montreal to N. Borthwell	East	2.18	
499 "	Winnipeg to Waldeck, Sask.	West	3.84	76%
566 "	Montreal to Windsor	East	2.10	
567 "	Winnipeg to Sidewood, Sask.	West	4.25	102%
626 "	Quebec to London	East	2.35	
628 "	Pt. Arthur to Kirkella, Man.	West	4.75	102%
759 "	Quebec to Windsor	East	2.56	
757 "	Pt. Arthur to McLean, Sask.	West	5.74	124%
863 "	Montreal to Schreiber	East	3.53	
868 "	Pt. Arthur to Secretan, Sask.	West	6.33	79%
869 "	Windsor to Caldwell	East	3.53	
867 "	Winnipeg to Crossfield	West	5.69	61%
995 "	Windsor to Jackfish	East	3.53	
997 "	Pt. Arthur to Crane Lake, Sask.	West	7.06	100%
1,050 "	Quebec to Rossport	East	4.29	
1,050 "	Pt. Arthur to Walsh, Alta.	West	7.36	71%
		Average Increase		78%

put on an equal basis with the East, except to the extent that it could be shown that the cost of operation in the Western country exceeded that in the East.

This principle this board believed to be a fair and equitable one, and one that as a matter of public policy should be affirmed and carried out, and that the government and Parliament of Canada are the right parties to affirm and see to the carrying into effect of the same.

This board begs to enclose herewith a copy of the letter received from the chairman of the railway commission, in which it asks that our traffic officials should formulate a specific case. This is exactly what the board objects to doing.

The charge is that the whole scale of rates in the prairie provinces is in excess of those charged in the East. They attached to their original resolution a copy of rates covering distances respectively in the East and West, and covering from 100 miles up to 1,050 miles, showing that in each case the charges in the three prairie provinces were materially in excess of those in the East, the whole averaging an increase of 78 per cent., a copy of which statement is attached hereto; and it is this whole matter of grave injustice to the West that it wishes to have taken up and remedied, and the board believes that the cost of operation in the three prairie provinces is no greater, if as great, than in the provinces

of Ontario and Quebec. That if it is the desire of the government that the matter should be relegated to the commission and an investigation held by them and the facts ascertained, under such circumstances this board would urgently request that under the terms of the Railway act, the board of railway commissioners be instructed to inquire into the facts regarding the whole scale of charges in the prairie provinces and their relation to those in the East, and that an investigation with this object in view should be held in the city of Winnipeg, and elsewhere in the West if necessary, and in view of the fact that it is a matter of public policy in which the whole people of the West are concerned, they would further ask that counsel resident in this city and free from all railway corporation control, be appointed to act with this board and other public interests in establishing the facts complained of, and that further so soon as such facts are established the railway companies be required to reduce their charges in the West to the basis before alluded to. Yours truly,

C. N. BELL,
Secretary.

Railway Commission Notified

The following letter was sent by the Winnipeg board of trade to the board of railway commissioners:

Winnipeg, Dec. 4, 1911.

The Hon. J. P. Mabee, chief commissioner, board of railway commissioners for Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th of November, and I am instructed to inform you in reply that this board is of the opinion that parliament, by legislation, should affirm the principle that the railway rates in the Prairie Provinces should not exceed the rates for a similar service in Eastern Canada except to the extent that the cost of rendering such service is greater, and that it was on that account that the board communicated directly with the honorable the minister of railways and canals.

In view of the above explanation and the information afforded in your letter of the 24th of November, I am further directed to enclose you herewith a copy of letter sent forward today to the honorable the minister of railways and canals, which is in reply to his letter of November 20, 1911, informing this board that he had transferred this board's communication to him to the board of railway commissioners. Yours truly,

C. N. BELL, Sec'y.

Car Shortage Trouble

Action was also taken by the board of trade on the car shortage problem and the following letter was drafted and sent to the railway commission:

"The Winnipeg Board of Trade desires to draw the attention of the board of railway commissioners to the absence of reasonable transportation facilities in Western Canada and the unsatisfactory conditions existing as the result thereof, and to respectfully request the commission to institute an immediate investigation and take such action thereon as will promptly relieve the situation as it exists, and ensure adequate transportation facilities in the future.

"The necessity of adequate means of transportation to handle the commerce of the country with reasonable despatch must be so apparent to the commission that it should require no particular comment, and, therefore, this board will confine itself to stating wherein the railway companies have neglected to fulfil the duties imposed upon them as common carriers.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the railway officials have the most complete and accurate knowledge of the increased acreage and crop conditions generally,

Continued on Page 11

Cement Tariff Oppressive

The following resolution was passed by the council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade on Dec. 20 and forwarded to the Dominion government:

"Whereas Portland cement has become an article of prime necessity in construction of all kinds, and the use of same is increasing very rapidly, and has already reached large proportions; and

"Whereas the rate of customs duty on same if imported into Canada now stands at a total of 51 3/4 cents per barrel; and

"Whereas the price of cement for the three years of 1909, 1910 and 1911 at first markets in United States has been an average of about 80 cents per barrel, thus making the duty on an average of from 60 to 65 cents, or from two to three times the rate charged upon other construction material imported (per memo below) and

"Whereas the Portland cement manufacturers of Canada have almost entirely sold out to or become a part of a combination or merger known as the Canada Cement Co., which company now controls the trade in Canada, thus preventing competition in quality or price and unduly promoting the advantage of the manufacturers at the expense of the consumers;

Therefore be it resolved, that this board begs to petition the Right Honorable the Governor-in-Council to cause an investigation to be had, and thereafter that the rate of duty on the said article be reduced or abolished, as the circumstances justify, and in accord with the present reading of the Customs Tariff act."

Duty on articles imported for construction:

	Per Cent.
Brick	22 1/2
Dressed lumber	25
Dressed stone	20
Tiles	30
Slates	25
Nails	25 to 30
Cement	60 to 65

Testing Minnesota's Demurrage Law

By C. H. CHRISTOPHERSON

Attorney for Hardwick Farmers' Elevator Co., Hardwick, Minn.

In American Co-operative Journal

The Minnesota legislature in 1907 passed an act which is commonly known as the Reciprocal Demurrage law. It is chapter 23 of the General Laws of 1907 and is entitled: "An act regulating the handling of freight in carload lots by railroad companies, shippers and consignees, and equalizing car service and penalties for the use and detention of cars and failure to furnish cars and transport the same." Section one provides that railroad companies shall furnish suitable cars to all shippers, without discrimination, upon the proper application in writing of such shipper. This application shall state the number of cars wanted, the time and place desired, the character of the freight to be shipped, and the final destination. Thereupon the railroad company has forty-eight hours at terminal points and seventy-two hours at intermediate points, from the receipt of such application, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, free time, and for every day's delay in the furnishing of cars after the free time thus allowed, the railroad company shall pay a penalty of \$1.00 per day to the shipper.

Section two provides that after a car has been loaded it shall be removed from the loading point and started toward its destination within twenty-four hours after the receipt of notice of shipment, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, and for every day's delay thereafter the railroad company shall forfeit to the shipper the sum of \$1.00 for each car.

Compelling Action

Section four provides that after a carload has been started toward its destination it shall be transported at a rate of not less than an average speed of fifty miles per day, and for a failure on the part of the railroad company to transport at such average speed, it shall be liable to the shipper for each day's delay in the sum of \$1.00 for each car.

Section six imposes upon the shipper the duty to fully load the car and redeliver the same to the railroad company within forty-eight hours after the same has been placed at the loading point, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, and for every delay of twenty-four hours or a fraction thereof beyond such free time, the shipper must pay to the railroad company a penalty of \$1.00 for each car.

Section seven likewise provides that a consignee shall have a specified time for unloading freight and for a delay after such specified time he shall be penalized and shall pay to the railroad company the sum of \$1.00 per day.

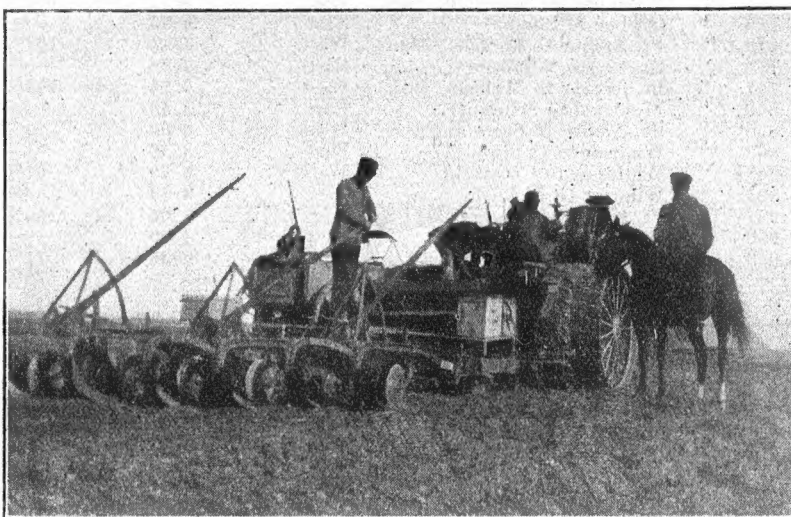
Section eleven provides as follows: "The period during which the movement of freight or furnishing cars is suspended on account of strikes, public calamities, accidents, or any cause not within the power of the railroad company to prevent, or during which the loading or unloading of freight by shippers or consignees by reason of inclement weather, which would make loading or unloading impracticable, or any cause not in the power of such shipper or consignee to prevent, shall be added to the free time allowed in this act and counted as additional free time." Such in brief are the provisions of this law, which has justly been termed the reciprocal demurrage law because it requires of railways just what it requires of shippers and consignees, and what the railroad companies have for years been desiring and are now enforcing from shippers and consignees, namely, payment for delay beyond the free time allowed by law.

Only Justice

This law was the result of agitation for several years prior to its passage. The sense of justice, aflame in the hearts of the people, demanded that the arteries of commerce be kept open and that the railway corporations should perform their common law duties as common carriers. In 1905 the Minnesota legislature almost succeeded in passing such a law. The purpose and justice of such a law is well expressed by the Mississippi court as follows:

"The purpose of all these charges is to benefit the public at large. On the one hand, the railroad commission, in imposing demurrage charges, had in view the purpose of requiring cars to be unloaded by consignees with all reasonable dispatch and delivered back to the railroad companies that they might go again into the traffic business to haul other freight of other consignees; and, on the other hand, the object of the railroad commission in imposing reciprocal demurrage charges was to compel the railroad companies, conversely, with the same end in view, to move cars, when loaded, with all reasonable dispatch to consignees, in order that they might, when unloaded, be promptly returned to the carrying of traffic of the country. The purpose was to keep in constant, rapid movement all the cars railroad companies have, the country over, in service everywhere, on their own lines and interchangeable on other lines, so that the traffic of the country should proceed expeditiously, and the things transported by freight cars all over the country be promptly everywhere delivered.

"In twenty states reciprocal demurrage measures are pending or have been enacted. Nearly all the organiza-



Sheppard Bros. plowing outfit, Letellier, Man.

tions in the country representing large shippers have asked for reciprocal demurrage. It would correct many of the serious defects from which the country is now suffering. The law of reciprocal demurrage is founded in the soundest common sense and in the highest spirit of equity. If such laws are rigorously enforced we will hear no longer of the freight congestion that has been so prevalent throughout the last winter, of thousands of empty cars standing unused in railroad yards in one section of the country, and coal famines in the other for want of cars. Reasonable reciprocal demurrage rates, fairly enacted, and justly and impartially enforced, will result in a quickened traffic the country over, in a just recognition on the part of the railway corporations of the land of which they owe in prompt freight schedules and an abundant supply of cars to the public at large, and in an equally just recognition on the part of the public of their duty promptly to unload traffic borne to them in cars, and send such empties back to aid in further traffic."—Yazoo vs. Miss. Valley Ry. Co., 43 So. Rep., 13, 605.

Railways Fight

In the latter part of the summer and during the fall of 1907, the Hardwick Farmers' Elevator company at Hardwick, Minnesota, experienced great trouble in being able to get cars for the shipment of grain. In this respect it was situated similarly to most elevators along the line of the Rock Island Railway company from Esterville, Iowa, to Watertown, South Dakota. This difficulty in obtaining cars worked a serious hardship upon the Hardwick Farmers'

Elevator company for the reason that it was unable to buy more grain after its elevator was filled, and was continuously running a great risk due to a possible slump in prices, which were then unusually high. The panic of 1907 came on and this elevator, like a great many other elevators, was caught with its elevator full of grain, and suffered a serious financial loss because the prices of grain dropped from thirty to sixty per cent.

During the fall this elevator company, upon the advice of counsel, had been making written applications to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company for cars for the shipment of grain. This began as early as September 19, 1907, and continued at intervals up to the first of January following. The cars were almost invariably furnished late by the railroad company, in some instances the cars being furnished as many as thirty days after the date of the application, not counting the free time allowed by the law. In the winter of 1907 and 1908 this company determined to test the validity of this law, which was then being discussed a great deal, and the constitutionality of which was then somewhat in doubt, and with that end in view it started an action against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company to recover damages for failure to furnish cars as provided by section one of the act. All of the shipments involved in this suit were interstate. The railroad company made an attack upon this law on the ground that it was

unconstitutional, especially insofar as it related to interstate shipments.

"Constitutional Difficulties"

It was claimed that this act was an attempt to control and regulate interstate commerce which, by the constitution of the United States, was delegated exclusively to the Congress. The legal phase of this case was argued very exhaustively by counsel at three times, and all of these were before the Hon. P. E. Brown, then judge of the district court of the 13th judicial district and now judge-elect of the supreme court of the State of Minnesota. The trial court held in each instance that the act was constitutional and was a valid exercise of the police power of the state of Minnesota. Besides setting up the defence of the unconstitutionality of the act, the railroad company claimed that in the fall of 1907 there was a great and unusual congestion of traffic, which it could not foresee and which it was beyond the power of the railroad company to prevent, and also that there was a great scarcity of cars. This was a question of fact which was duly tried before the jury, and a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff and against the railway company.

The railway company then realized the great importance of this case to themselves, and hence an appeal was made to the supreme court of the state of Minnesota. In January, 1910, this court handed down a decision affirming the judgment obtained in the trial court. The decision was written by the late Judge Jaggard.

The railway company has now appealed the case to the supreme court of the United States, where the matter will come up for argument in its regular

course, it having been placed upon the calendar in October, 1910. By reason of the great congestion of cases in this high tribunal and by reason of the great number of deaths among its members, cases have been much delayed there, and hence this case has not been reached heretofore, but it will, in all likelihood, be reached some time during the coming winter or early spring.

THE PLOUGH

From Egypt behind my oxen with their stately step and slow
Northward and East and West I went to the desert sand and the snow;
Down through the centuries one by one, turning the clod to the shower,
Till there's never a land beneath the sun but has blossomed behind my power.

I slid through the sodden ricefields with my grunting hump-backed steers,
I turned the turf of the Tiber plain in Rome's Imperial years;
I was left in the half-drawn furrow when Coriolanus came
Giving his farm for the Forum's stir to save his nation's name.

Over the seas to the North I went; white cliffs and a seaboard blue;
And my path was glad in the English grass as my stout red Devons drew;
My path was glad in the English grass, for behind me rippled and curled
The corn that was life to the sailor men that sailed the ships of the world.

And later I went to the North again, and day by day drew down
A little more of the purple hills to join my kingdom brown;
And the whaups wheeled out to the moorland, but the grey gulls stayed with me
Where the Clydesdales drummed a marching song with their feathered feet on the lea.

Then the new lands called me Westward; I found on the prairies wide
A toil to my stoutest daring and a foe to test my pride;
But I stooped my strength to the stiff black loam, and found my labor sweet
As I loosened the soil that was trampled firm by a million buffaloes' feet.

Then further away to the Northward; outward and outward still
(But idle I crossed the Rockies, for there no plough may till!)
Till I won to the plains unending, and there on the edge of the snow
I ribbed them the fenceless wheatfields, and taught them to reap and sow.

The sun of the Southland called me; I turned her the rich brown lines
Where her Parramatta peach-trees grow and her green Mildura vines;
I drove her cattle before me, her dust, and her dying sheep,
I painted her rich plains golden and taught her to sow and reap.

From Egypt behind my oxen with stately step and slow
I have carried your weightiest burden, ye toilers that reap and sow!
I am the Ruler, the King! and I hold the world in fee;
Sword upon sword may ring, but the triumph shall rest with me!

WILL OGILVIE.

She had packed her trunk, and was now giving her husband the final commands before she left him for a week. "You'll not forget, John," she said, "to water the flowers on the porch every day and those in the window-boxes."

"Yes, dear, I'll see they're all properly moistened," answered John.

"And the palm in the drawing-room; you won't forget that?"

"I'll remember it, dear."

"But you're sure to forget the canary and let the poor thing starve."

"Don't you worry about that, dear; I'll take every care of him."

"And you'll see that the curtains are drawn; so that everything won't be faded when I come back?"

"You trust me, dear! I'll keep the house as dark as night. Don't you worry yourself for a single moment."

"John, I'm not going!"—and she took off her hat suddenly. "You must have some reason for being so anxious to get rid of me, I know!"

From a Far Country

The old couple were very lonely that winter afternoon, though each tried to hide the knowledge of it from the other. It was their daughter's birthday, their only child who had left them to go to the big, glittering world on the other side of the water. There she had won fame with her voice, while they had stayed behind in the little village, shut in on every side by towering hills, and tried to be cheerful without her.

Usually they succeeded fairly well, at least outwardly, but this day, of all others in the year, was the hardest to get through with. Even Christmas was not so dreary as this birthday which brought so keenly to their minds memories of other birthdays—the first one when the baby's coming found them awestruck with joy and the wonder of it all, and the succeeding years as their treasure grew from babyhood to girlhood, and from a lovable girl into a lovely, graceful woman, when she had vanished from their sight.

They had not seen her since, for money had been scarce and her time valuable. She must work very hard, she wrote them; life seemed far too short for what she hoped to accomplish.

The old couple made a pretense at keeping up a conversation as they sat in the big kitchen that afternoon. The weather furnished an easy and, in their narrow lives, an important topic.

The sky outside the windows, with

their small, square panes, looked grey and lowering. The first snowstorm of the season was impending, and it promised to be heavy.

Presently, after a long silence during which each had fallen into a reverie of memories, the old man rose stiffly.

"Guess I'll git my chores done afore it storms, mother," he said. "It's coming on to snow fast."

"All right, father," his wife replied; "I'll have supper ready for you when you come in."

She rose as she spoke and tied on a gingham apron which she took from its nail behind a door. There was a shawl there, too, on another nail, and a thick hood.

"You needn't hurry supper," the man said as he reached the door. "I thought I'd go to the post office after I git the critters fed. There might be a letter from Milly."

"All right, father, mebbe there will." There was a new note in the woman's voice, for this was just what she had been wishing her husband would do, but she had not liked to ask him to make the extra trip to the post office with the weather so threatening.

The old man went out and the woman busied herself in the kitchen, leisurely preparing supper. After a little while the man came back with an armful of wood, which he deposited in a box by the side of the cooking stove. When he had made trips enough to fill the box he buttoned up his coat more tightly, tied a woollen comforter around his neck, and drew on a pair of comfortable-looking mittens.

"You kin put your potatoes on to fry now, mother," he said jocosely; "I'll be back afore they're done."

He went out, banging the door, and the stillness in the low-ceiled room was broken only by the woman's footsteps and the splutter of food cooking on the stove.

An appetizing odor soon filled the air, and after a few moments the woman set the pans back upon the stove, and the spluttering subsided. Then the wind could be heard, rising from a moan to a whistling roar and dying away into silence again.

Twilight had come and the woman lighted an old-fashioned glass lamp, so clean that it sparkled, and began to set the table in the centre of the room, at the same time humming the refrain of a lullaby—a little song she had often crooned when her arms had not been empty. And as she sang she sighed.

Presently the door leading to the yard flew open, letting in great gusts of wintry air that very nearly extinguished the light.

"Hurry and get that door shut, pa," the woman said. "Wa'n't there no letter?" Her back was toward her husband as she spoke.

"No," the man answered, "but there's this," and then she turned and saw that he was carrying a wooden box almost too large for him to manage.

"When I went into the office and found there wa'n't no letter I felt considerable disappointed," he said, as he set the box on the floor before the fire and began to pull off his mittens, "but when I was comin' by Jones' store Jones come to the door and says: 'Say, Si, there's a box here fur you.' 'Fur me?' says I. 'Yes,' says he, 'it come this afternoon by express, and I guess by the looks of it it's from your daughter in furrin parts.' So here 'tis," concluded Silas, "and now where's the hatchet, mother?"

"Mother" brought the hatchet, and stood by in silence while the box was being opened. This was a somewhat slow process, for the old man stooped with difficulty.

"My, what a funny thing," he said, when he had lifted the boards from the top of the box and taken out a quantity of excelsior; "looks like a small-sized sewin'-machine. And here's a brass horn, too. Now I wonder if Milly sent that fur a joke, or what?"

Silas set the curved case of polished wood on the table, and soon had the cover off. The old couple gazed in puzzled astonishment at what they saw under it.

"It does look like some kind of a machine," remarked the woman.

Her husband did not answer. He was examining the strange contrivance

with interest. He did not know what it was, but he possessed the proverbial curiosity of man regarding anything mechanical.

"There's somethin' else in the box," he said at last, finding himself unable to solve the problem without assistance. "Mebbe I'll find some directions."

Going over to the box he lifted out a smaller box, inside of which were a number of what looked like rolls of cotton, and, as he had prophesied, a paper of instructions.

"It's a p-h-o-n-o-g-r-a-p-h," he said, spelling out the word, "and them things in that box air records." He gave the accent to the last syllable.

"Well, I know 'bout as much as I did afore," Silas went on, looking from the paper in his hand to the phonograph on the table, "but it tells here just what to do with it, so I'll follow the rules and see what happens. I wisht I knew what 'twas fur, though. It ain't no kind of a farm implement, that's certain, and it ain't a sewin'-machine nor a potato parer."

As he talked the old man continued his investigation of the mystery. "Well, it must be good for somethin' or Milly wouldn't have sent it," answered his wife.

He made no reply, so she did not speak again, but watched him in silence.

"I can't think o' nothin' it's likely to be except an ear trumpet, and it's too big fur that," he said at last. "But I see how to set the thing going, so we can soon find out what 'tis. You see, this round thing goes on here—I found a paper stuck to it that says, 'To be used first.' Then you wind up this contrivance that looks like a clock key"—the old man illustrated his words as he talked—"then you put this little round tin thing here, and stick the brass horn on here. Now we're all ready to start her and find out what she kin do."

The faces of the old couple were full of interest as Silas touched the spring that set the phonograph in motion. They heard a peculiar buzzing, but nothing wonderful happened, and a look of disappointment was settling on both countenances when out of the buzzing came the sound of a voice singing.

Surprise, amazement, wonder, succeeded each other in the two wrinkled faces as the first notes of "Home, Sweet Home" fell on their startled ears.

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,"

They listened breathlessly. Suddenly the woman put out a trembling hand and touched her husband's arm. "Silas," she whispered, "that's Milly singin'."

"No, 'tain't," began Silas, but the denial died on his lips as he too recognized the familiar tones which the quick ears of the mother had detected first.

They did not speak again, but stood with clasped hands, their eager hearts drinking in the wealth of song that filled the bare old kitchen while the snow fell silently outside.

"A' charm from the sky seems to hallow us there,"

Clear and sweet the notes fell, like pearls in their rounded purity:

"Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere."

The words of this line came with ringing force, as though the singer felt their truth, and so sang, not to the multitudes that thronged each night to listen, but to the two faithful hearts over the sea, whose lives were lonely because they could not hear her voice.

As the father and mother listened it seemed as if Milly, far away in Paris, stretched out her hands to them across the waters. The way she sang the old familiar tune, so simple and so grand, told them she had not forgotten them; that in the midst of the triumphs of success she longed sometimes to be with them again.

"An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain."

The mother's tears were falling fast, and her husband took her in his arms and soothed her, softly, so that he should not drown the music.

"Home! home, sweet, sweet home! Be it ever so humble there's no place like home."

The man's eyes were wet, too, but the tears the father and the mother shed were not the tears of sorrow, for the sting had gone out of their loneliness, and as the music ceased peace came with the silence that lay like a mantle over the little country home, and the world outside growing whiter every moment.

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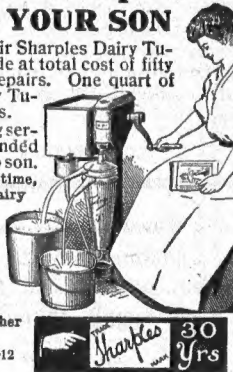
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Co-operation Throughout the World

Valuable Information Free

The November issue (No. 10) of the Canadian bulletin, "Publications of the International Agricultural Institute," devotes its attention particularly to the work of agricultural co-operation.

With reference to the latest data furnished by the Institute concerning the world's crop production, it may be noted that the production of wheat in Russia is 623,306,000 bushels, compared with 629,300,000 reported last month, and 775,691,000 last year, and the production of rye in the same country is 761,764,000 compared with 804,192,000 reported last month and 868,626,000 last year. For the countries in the northern and central zones, from which the Institute has so far received reports, the total production of wheat is 3,093,066,000 bushels, compared with 3,086,892,000 for the same countries last year. When the reports of the harvest of the southern hemisphere are in it is expected they will show a decrease in the Australian crop and a large increase in that of Argentina. Recent reports concerning the sowing of winter cereals in Europe are generally favorable. A table giving the world's corn production in 1909, 1910 and 1911 shows the 1911 crop to be 300,000,000 bushels less than 1910. This is explained by the falling off of the crop in the United States, where three-fourths of the world's corn is produced.

German Activities

Concerning co-operation, it is pointed out that in Germany there were, at the beginning of the present year, 2,265 co-operative purchase societies and 15,616 rural co-operative credit societies. To effect the utmost economy and uniformity of method, central purchase societies have been organized, of which there are 20 in Germany. These are constantly in contact with each other and always act in common accord in their business relations with supply syndicates. The total value of goods purchased by these societies in 1908 was \$24,166,181. The co-operative purchase societies have at their disposal large sums of money as working capital. Working expenses are low, amounting, in 1908, to 2.7 per cent. of the amount of goods purchased. It is not the mission of these societies to realize large net profits, their essential duty being to supply their members with good merchandise at small cost. Bonuses are returned to members in proportion to their individual purchases.

In Germany, it is pointed out, there were in operation, in 1910, 3,300 steam plows. It is admitted in that country that a steam plow cannot be owned and operated profitably when less than 2,500 acres are to be plowed. For those plowing land of less extent, the use of a steam plow is only profitable by hiring or through the medium of a co-operative society. Such societies are, as a rule, based on the principle of unlimited liability and the shares of members are from \$120 to \$600. It is established that for a certain number of acres to be plowed a share must be bought, and it is stipulated that the members' liability should be for ten times the amount of their shares in order that the society may obtain the necessary credit.

Agricultural organization is spreading rapidly in Great Britain. Among other organizations for the advancement of agriculture there is held, in the county of Essex, a series of cock-crowing competitions. It is believed that such matches will do much good to the cause of better poultry, as it has been noticed again and again that the young cockerels which crow first are usually the strongest, and by using these strong birds the stamina of poultry can be augmented in a few seasons.

United States and Denmark

An article dealing with organizations in the United States gives the membership of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union, which was formed in Texas some eight years ago, as 6,000,000. One of the divisions of this

organization, known as the Pacific Northwest Farmers' union, is stated to have decided to send a representative to England to investigate the wheat situation with a view of selling direct to the consumer. He will endeavor to establish a market not only for grain, but for fruit and whatever other farm products the Farmers' union members may produce.

While Denmark has occupied the foremost position in the world in regard to agricultural co-operation, she has no law governing companies limited by shares, nor any special law on co-operative societies. A bill has, however, been very carefully drawn up by members interested in agriculture and the co-operative movement, aided by a committee appointed by the minister of customs and navigation. For the guidance of Canadians interested in securing better laws relating to co-operation, the text of the Danish bill is given in full.

Under the head of insurance it is stated that the condition of cattle intended for slaughter in Germany is governed by the civil code, under which the seller is liable, in the case of horses, asses, mules, horned cattle, sheep and swine, only for certain definite defects and only when these manifest themselves within a definite period. A list and description of the defects, terms, etc., are given.

In the case of Prussia alone more than 300 companies insure butchers' beasts, of which there were insured, in 1901, some three and a half million animals. With the exception of 27 societies, all were founded on the mutual principle.

A number of useful articles on the high cost of living are published. As

a relief, co-operative and other measures are recommended and methods of procedure are described.

Other interesting articles, taken from bulletins of the International Agricultural Institute and publications which have been reviewed in the Canadian office make up an exceedingly useful number, copies of which may be obtained free on application to T. K. Doherty, chief officer, publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

FARMERS' LECTURE COURSE

Farmers in Northern Saskatchewan will be interested in the program of lectures which the college of agriculture is arranging at Prince Albert on January 9, 10, 11 and 12. These lectures are for farmers and their sons, wives and daughters, and cover topics such as grain growing, live stock, husbandry and homemaking. The speakers are Dean Rutherford, Prof. Bracken, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, J. Cochrane Smith, Prof. Willing, and W. A. Wilson; also two or more women in connection with the women's department of the short course.

The subjects announced are:—Breeding farm animals; swine husbandry; the improvement of farm crops; insects and injurious plants; the choice of farm crops—classes and varieties; uses and abuse of work horses; breeds and types of horses and cattle; what is good seed and how shall we get it; planning the farmstead; cultivation of the soil—methods suited to Saskatchewan; crop diseases and their prevention; forage crops; the brood mare and her foal; conservation in agriculture. There will be others, in the women's department, in addition to those, such as:—Domestic science training; cooking demonstrations; personal and dental hygiene; insects undesirable in the home; insects in the transmission of disease; house planning; home decoration and furnishing; nutritive value of foods commonly used; table setting; homemakers' clubs;

the vegetable and the flower garden; the farm, dairy and poultry.

The Prince Albert Agricultural society will hold its seed fair at the same time, and it is expected that there will be a large number of exhibits of grain and poultry. The officers of the short course are: President, James Smith; vice-presidents, Hugh Sutherland and W. A. Codling; secretary-treasurer, B. W. Wallace.

The railway company is arranging for reduced fares on the certificate plan. That is, persons buying tickets to the short course not earlier than three days before it opens should buy a single ticket and get a standard certificate from the agent when buying the ticket. This is handed to B. W. Wallace, secretary, at the short course, and, validated by the agent, will entitle delegates to a free return if there are one hundred or more in attendance. If less than twenty-five present certificates, the return fare will be at the rate of 2 cents per mile, or if more than twenty-five and less than a hundred are in attendance, a return at the rate of 1 cent per mile.

TALMAGE ORGANIZING

Messrs. Kennedy and Powell, of the Grain Growers' association, held an enthusiastic meeting at Talmage, Sask., on Wednesday, December 7, at which a branch of the Grain Growers' association was formed with the following officers: F. E. Gabel, president; L. H. Tallmudge, vice-president; S. H. Jones, W. Williams and Nelson Docking, directors. Some thirty shares in The Grain Growers' Grain company were sold and several subscriptions to The Guide taken. At a subsequent meeting the question of starting a farmers' elevator was taken up. It was decided to erect one of 50,000 bushels capacity and up to date over a hundred of the 160 shares required have been sold. It is expected that the G.T.P. rails will reach Talmage in a short time and the farmers are enthusiastic at the bright outlook for the future.



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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Winnipeg Opens Fight

Continued from Page 7

it is common knowledge that at many points throughout Western Canada grain elevators are completely blocked, farmers are unable to get cars for direct loading, and even in cases large quantities of grain are lying upon the ground as a result thereof, and had it not been for the bad weather experienced in the harvesting of the crop (which it is true curtailed somewhat the shipping season), the situation would have been much worse, as the crop harvested and offered for market would have been much larger.

"The result of this congestion is that farmers have been, and are now, unable to market their grain, their largest, and in many cases, practically their only source of revenue, in consequence of which they have been unable to meet present obligations, and in many instances unable to obtain further credit from country merchants for actual necessities, and this in turn is seriously affecting the business of the country. Not alone does this result in hardship to the farmers through being unable to market their grain after producing it, but a large quantity of grain is depreciating in quality through lack of expeditious transportation to markets where it can be treated.

"The congestion is not confined to the movement of the grain crop, but applies with almost equal force to the movement of other merchandise, many consignments have this fall been weeks in transit, when under ordinary conditions same should have been delivered in as many days, and even after arrival delays of from one week to a month before consignees were able to obtain delivery of their shipments with the result that merchandise has experienced serious inconvenience and in many cases considerable loss.

"The conditions prevail notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the railway officials to move as large a volume of traffic as possible with present facilities and while it is a fact that the railway companies have moved more grain to the head of the lakes in a shorter space of time than last year, they have not handled a sufficient percentage of the tonnage offered to prevent the serious congestion outlined above.

Will Make Improvements

"It is no doubt a fact that the railway companies intend expending large sums of money in the near future to increase their facilities, at the same time past experience has proven that by the time these improvements are completed the situation will again have outgrown them. For example: although the acreage in Western Canada increased from 13,694,185 acres in 1910 to 16,063,000 acres in 1911, and the grain crop from 262,980,385 bushels in 1910 to 404,207,000 bushels in 1911, the preparation made by the railways to handle the 1911 crop proved entirely inadequate, notwithstanding that, as previously pointed out, the railways had the best information as to the probable requirement.

"The Parliament of Canada, the provincial governments and many municipalities have been very liberal in granting assistance to the railways of the country. In 1910, 24,731 miles were in operation for which cash subsidies of \$200,753,062 had been paid, land grants of 55,292,321 acres given, and bonds to the extent of \$127,336,357 guaranteed. Surely, therefore, the public are entitled to proper service at the hands of such common carriers."

"In view of the above-mentioned facts the Winnipeg Board of Trade urges the board of railway commissioners to investigate the unsatisfactory conditions which exist, and to take prompt action to relieve the situation, and provide such adequate transportation facilities as will obviate a recurrence.

New 'Phone Rates

The Manitoba Government Telephone Commission has issued a new scale of telephone charges which will go into operation for new telephones on January 1, and will replace existing contracts on April 1 next. The new rates are as follows:

Winnipeg, residence 'phones (now \$25 a year for unlimited service) \$4.00 per month for 100 calls per month, and two cents for each call above that number. Winnipeg, business 'phones (now \$50

a year for unlimited service) \$4.00 per month for 100 calls per month, and 2 cents for each call above that number.

Cities, towns and rural exchanges outside of Winnipeg—Exchanges with less than 100 subscribers having day service only, business, \$25; residence, \$15; rural, \$20.

Exchanges with less than 100 subscribers having continuous service and all exchanges with from 100 to 200 subscribers, business, \$31; residence, \$18; rural, \$25.

Exchanges with from 200 to 300 subscribers, business, \$32; residence, \$19; rural, \$26.

Exchanges with from 300 to 400 subscribers, business, \$34; residence, \$21; rural, \$27.

Exchanges with from 400 to 500 subscribers, business, \$36; residence, \$23; rural, \$29.

Exchanges with from 500 to 1,000, business, \$40; residence, \$24; rural, \$31.

Exchanges with from 1,000 to 5,000 subscribers, business, \$45; residence, \$27; rural, \$36.

Ten per cent. discount will be allowed for prompt payment half-yearly in advance. There will be no charge for incoming calls. A charge of \$2.50 will be made for all new installations.

Profit and Loss

This increase in the telephone charges has occasioned considerable surprise, especially in view of the repeated promises of a reduction in rates made by members of the government at the time of the purchase of the system from the Bell Telephone Company and since. The increase, however, is justified by the chairman of the Telephone Commission, Mr. Patterson, on the ground that the system is being operated at a loss under the present scale of charges, which has also caused surprise in view of the fact that the telephone accounts for 1908, 1909 and 1910 showed a combined surplus of \$383,000, which was put into the general funds of the province.

Bell Co.'s Charges

Hon. C. H. Campbell, addressing the annual meeting of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities at Portage la Prairie, in November, 1906, said: "The Bell Company hitherto has controlled the telephone situation. Its rule has been oppressive, its prices exorbitant, and its service miserable." The Bell Company was then charging \$50 for business 'phones and \$30 for residence 'phones in Winnipeg, and \$24 for rural 'phones.

The charges of the Bell Telephone Co., for unlimited service in the principal cities of Eastern Canada are as follows:

Montreal, business, \$55; residence, \$35.
Toronto, business, \$50; residence, \$30.
Ottawa, business, \$45; residence, \$25.
Quebec, business, \$45; residence, \$30.
Hamilton, business, \$45; residence, \$30.
Brantford, business, \$30; residence, \$25.

Charges in Great Britain

A despatch from London on December 19 says: The British government today took over the country's telephone system from the private company which has hitherto controlled it, and it will hereafter be operated by the post office department. The nationalization of the "hello" system is expected to result in better service and lower rates. The telegraph lines of the country are already conducted by the post office, and, while there has been an annual deficit of about \$5,000,000, the rates are but a fraction of those charged in the United States for the same service.

It is expected that the government will eventually be able to supply telephone service for \$10 a year. In Denmark, outside of Copenhagen, the annual subscription is \$11, and the Swedish government is able to supply telephones at an installation charge for private houses of \$4 and an annual subscription of \$1.50.

Telephone Rates in Australia

The telephone system in Australia is state-owned. It is controlled and managed by the Post Office department, and the charges are for effective calls originated by the subscriber, under 2,000 half-yearly, two calls for one penny; for calls above 2,000, three calls for one penny with a minimum charge on the following basis:

In communities under 10,000, £3 per year; over 10,000 and under 100,000, £3 10s; over 100,000, £4. For party lines the minimums are lower, ranging from £2 yearly up to £3. Additional subscribers using a common telephone pay

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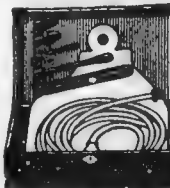
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Having large orders to fill and considering the advance in market prices, we are now paying from 20 to 25 per cent. above the quotations given in our November price list for Raccoon, Skunk and Rats. Ship your furs to us and get the full benefit of the advance.

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£1 yearly, which pays for the additional name in the telephone book.

In cities of over 10,000 the area covered by telephone calls is a radius of ten miles from the main exchange. There is no distinction between business and residential telephones. The rate is the same for both.

Comparisons between the telephone rates in Winnipeg (under the new schedule) and in Sydney, Australia, will be of interest. Reducing them to a common basis of six months, the showing is as follows:

Winnipeg, residential phones—first 182 calls, 5 cents each; all subsequent calls, 2 cents each. Minimum, \$9 for the six months.

Winnipeg, business phones—first 600 calls, 4 cents each; all subsequent calls, 2 cents each. Minimum, \$24.

Sydney, all phones—first 2,000 calls, one cent each; all additional calls, 2-3 cent each. Minimum, \$9.60.

Residential phones on the basis of 6 calls a day will cost \$27.10 for six months in Winnipeg; and \$10.92 in Sydney.

Business phones on the basis of 20 calls a day will cost \$72.40 for six months in Winnipeg; in Sydney they cost \$33.40.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem of offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

SAMPLE MARKET BADLY NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—What are we Grain Growers and farmers doing about a sample market? We notice that the Millers' Association of Ontario has passed a resolution dealing with the Honorable Mr. Foster's terminal elevator bill, and recommending C. B. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, as a member of that commission on terminal elevators, but no word in reference to what is necessary in the terminal elevators towards the establishment of a sample market in the West. It is understood that they are opposing a sample market, and indeed we need not be much surprised that they should do so, for we know that the effects of a sample market would of necessity make them pay more for grain. If there is any one interest that should more than another interest themselves in this action is it not the Grain Growers? Are we going to make an effort to have a representative on that commission? If any interest in the land has a right to a representative on that commission, surely the growers of the grain should have the first right; and if we are to look after our own rights is it not time the Grain Growers were busy? If we ever get a sample market, it will only come through accommodation given to purchasers of grain on a sample market. That will induce men to come to our sample market where all get a square deal and special privilege to none. In order to make a sample market a success, the purchasers must have special binning privileges, and mixing privileges under proper supervision. Without such, a sample market is practically impossible.

Surely every Grain Grower in the three provinces must recognize the fact that we are not taking our place in our interests as men, if we do not come to the front as men, and join our association in this great fight. There is no hope of holding our own against the combined organized forces of corporation greed if we do not at this, the most important day of our history, come together as farmers and stand shoulder to shoulder for our rights in this, the most important question of the day, "the terminals;" we will miss our opportunity, and opportunity does not knock at our doors every day. If there ever was a time when a rally was really necessary in the Grain Growers' movement, it never was so great as at the present moment. Do not forget that your officials can accomplish but little if we do not come to their support by making our association stronger. I cannot understand why we do not come to the assistance of our officials without delay, when the matter has become so very important. Some say that it is the political situation that is the great cause and trouble, and that men think more of their party than they do of their interests. Very well, if that is so, the elections are now over for a few years at least, and in the name of common sense can we not afford to leave our dear old parties for a year or two and turn to our own interests until election comes again, and there is no one will attempt to prevent us from turning back at the call of our party. They do not want us or need us until another election comes, and in the meantime let each and every one of us, Liberals and Conservatives, join our Grain Growers' party for the present at least, or until we get our own house put in good order, and then when we have that done, we can afford to go and help our dear old parties. But you must remember that

if we expect the government to grant our demands, it is necessary to let them know in no uncertain sound, that public opinion, public sentiment, and public demands are sufficiently strong, that we must be recognized and our rights granted. Public terminals granting the necessary conditions for the creation of a sample market, means millions to the producer, and adds to the prosperity of every line of business in this great West, and should help every business man in the West. Therefore, we should expect the business men to help us in this great movement. We believe that the board of trade in every town or city should help us in our fight, and we need their assistance, and we believe we are entitled to it. Do not forget our opposing forces are strong and powerful, they have the capital, and men of experience, they know how to play the game. Brother farmers, come to the front and join your associations, and show the monopolies that we are equal to the occasion.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

COCKSHUTT PLOW PRICES

Editor, Guide:—I notice in their reply to your open letter that the Cockshutt Company state "The retail prices you have quoted would be subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash with the order." You will notice in the letter they sent me published in The Guide of October 25, they quote the cash price to me of \$680 f.o.b. Winnipeg and never mention any 5 per cent. discount. I may say that in quoting us farmers prices for implements they invariably quote us net cash prices without any discount. This is one little discrepancy.

Now as regards the difference in price between Minneapolis and Winnipeg, they state you quote a wholesale price in Minneapolis against a retail price in Winnipeg, but they do not state what the wholesale price in Winnipeg is. Why? Now I know that the wholesale price of this 8 furrow plow in Winnipeg is \$580 net. The difference between \$502 wholesale price at Minneapolis and \$580 wholesale price in Winnipeg is \$78. This \$78 seems to be a very big margin to pay the extra freight.

As they say they load three on a car that would be \$234 extra freight on the carload if this \$78 represents the extra freight per plow. The full freight must be at least double (as they state "with from two to five times the cost of freight") or \$468 per car lot, or if five times it would be at \$78 each plow, \$390 for one plow or \$1,170 full freight for the three plows, which is absurd. We all know freight rates are higher than they should be, but for my part I don't believe the C.P.R. with all their faults could possibly charge such exorbitant rates as the double, viz., \$468 per car lot let alone the five times or \$1,170 per car lot. If they did I fancy the Cockshutt people would howl about the rates even worse than we do. This freight argument is old and hoary. Every time for the last 25 years we have kicked on the price of anything freight is trotted out as responsible.

Another very stale argument is the reason they give why they did not answer your letter before, viz., they "had no desire to enter into a newspaper controversy." You will notice that Senator Jones in his letter to The Guide of October 19, 1910, also said, "I do not wish to enter into a newspaper controversy." Why are they afraid of a newspaper controversy? The reason is in my opinion that they know if they once get writing and trying

to answer our arguments that their case is so rotten that it would fall to pieces. To illustrate this, you will notice Mr. Cockshutt in the House is reported as saying "Farm machinery is sold in Canada cheaper than anywhere else in the world except the United States." Senator Jones in his letter to The Guide of October 19, 1910, admits that they sell their binders as cheap in England as in Canada. Now these two statements do not agree. Which is right? I know that neither is. Senator Jones is nearest, but he is quite a long way off. From personal enquiries I have made when in England and from American farmers I know—don't think or imagine, but know—that implements are sold cheaper in both countries than in Canada. After all, these facts stand out clear:—First. That they do not and cannot deny that they are selling plows cheaper in the States than here in Canada. Second, if this tariff does not enable them to make us pay more for our implements than the Americans or Englishmen why such a howl when we ask to have the duty taken off? Mr. Cockshutt is also reported as saying, "Later on Canadian implement makers would be able to compete with the Americans but not yet; they required more time." This must mean in plain English that they have not robbed us of enough yet, but give them time and they will. Who pays the bonus (in the lower price) they present with every plow to the American farmer? Is it not made out of us by the increased price they charge us? And yet these very gentlemen deny us the chance of shipping our produce into the States where we could get a bigger, not a lower price for it. This is loyalty!!! This is patriotism!!! Talk about dogs in the manger. Our railways are just as bad. They can't ship the wheat out themselves and won't allow anyone else to.

This tariff commission that is to be appointed and is to be a cure-all for all tariff complaints—how many bona-fide farmers, fishermen, lumberjacks, miners, mechanics, railway men, the men that have to take their coats off and foot the bill, will be on it? I think it is a safe bet that not one will be appointed, yet they are at least 6½ millions of the 7 millions of our population.

C. S. WATKINS.

Langvale, Man.

THE GRAIN SITUATION

Editor Guide:—In view of the fact that great congestion exists at the lake front and no appreciable relief in sight till the re-opening of navigation in the spring, a state that will from now on intensify year by year, I think the Ottawa government should be approached by the Canadian council of agriculture with a view to obtaining a rate over the lines working to the south by which grain may be sent out of the Western provinces in bond, as the present stagnation in transport is tying up the country financially.

Though the grain on the prairie is fairly safe during the winter much will certainly be spoilt next spring through inadequate protection, as it will be impossible for the bulk of the farmers to procure proper storage; they not having paid their lumber bills to date cannot expect more credit, and lumber yards are just now in a depleted state and cannot be expected to fill up again if they have not collected to date; then even if the grain does happen to be got through all right it will have to be moved out at a time when the 1912 crop should be seeded so courting failure next autumn. Two failures in succession cannot but have a most disastrous effect on the Dominion generally.

So far I have dealt with the situation in a summary manner, now for a few particulars.

1st. As to means of exit for our produce. How long will the East arrogate to itself the right to say how it is to travel? and they declare by conduct, if not by word, that we must not only buy from them but that we must sell to them or through them. They have really enslaved us, how much longer do they think they can control the yeomen of the plains? Surely that incursion we made on Ottawa last December ought to have shown them the stuff we are made of; let them beware of another such visit. We just now are like some female of the brute creation lying down to be sucked by a sturdy brood. Many of the milkers are, of course, quietly submitted to. First come the mortgagees, who perforce must be satisfied or they would turn us out of our homes; then come the banks, whom it is wise to satisfy as they help us to meet

some current expenses between seasons, but incidentally doing a good stroke for themselves. With these two classes we have no quarrel; they are usually good fellows taken as a whole, but even these latter in some of the outlying districts might, I think, be a little more liberal to the average man, and it is the case of the average man I am stating. But when we come to the manufacturers, etc., who evidently control the Eastern vote, why the shoe begins to pinch very badly—for example, some time since it appeared in the papers that collections this fall would be close—that is only business—but when the average man has not the wherewithal we find the wholesalers of the West tightening up—no doubt under pressure from the East—those of Regina, Moose Jaw, Weyburn and Medicine Hat having notified the retailers that their terms are henceforth 30 days with 8 per cent. per annum added if more time is taken, whereas it was 60 days formerly, consequently retailers have notified that all business will be on a strictly cash basis after January 1 next. It is fortunate for me that I am not a very small farmer and that those cows of mine are doing fine or where would my grocery come from, and how about coals? God pity the homesteader with his one cow probably just going dry—for nobody else will—though he has plenty of grain for sale.

It is no use for the Dominion government to say, "Oh! but are we not busy with the Hudson Bay Railway." What good will the relief of 3 or 4 years hence be now to the people who are going to be hungry and cold this winter? What use is it to say that we will soon have three all rail routes to the East instead of one when each of the two new ones will require all their resources to serve the new territory they are opening up?

2nd. Now as to the care of the grain in the spring. I personally have ransacked all the lumber yards in the two towns adjacent to me to get suitable material for very meager protection for my grain. It will, I fear, be too great a tax on my ingenuity to get past the spring thaw successfully; then how about the homesteader 20 or more miles from nowhere?

3rd. Just now it would appear that the financiers at Winnipeg are getting in a little fine work also. I made a draft the other day, on that car of wheat I succeeded in getting out, and have been notified that it is now 8 per cent. and not 6 per cent. as formerly—never happened before to my knowledge and I have done my own shipping these 15 years past. Also elevator operators, some of them, have developed a new system; for instance, not a hundred miles from where I am penning this scrawl they exact something for shovelling back to make room for an extra load. It is common talk that as high as \$13 have been made in a day under this little system, also the spread in price between Winnipeg and local price would in some instances appear to be as much as 17 cents. How much will the average man have left by the time he is through with these wolves? Even under these conditions dozens of wagons remain unhorsed awaiting the chance of getting in a load with a view to taking home some coal to their famishing families. I got tired counting these wagons the other day in the Eyebrow yard.

Last election we voted neither Borden nor Laurier, but straight reciprocity. This southern market we must have,

Yours truly,

WALTER SIMPSON.

Box 156, Brownlee, Sask.

SEED FAIRS IN JANUARY

The following is a list of seed fairs to be held after January 1, 1912:

Woodlands, No. 1, Friday, January 5.
Cartwright, Tuesday, January 9.
Deloraine, Tuesday, January 23.
Hartney, Wednesday, January 24.
Reston, Wednesday, January 24.
Cypress River, Tuesday, January 30.
Treherne, Wednesday, January 31.
Oak Lake, Tuesday, January 30.
Elkhorn, Wednesday, January 31.
Stonewall, Wednesday, January 17.
Roblin, Tuesday, January 23.
Gilbert Plains, Wednesday, January 24.
Dauphin, Thursday, January 25.
Plumas, Friday, January 26.
Kelwood, Saturday, January 27.
Hamiota, Tuesday, January 23.
Oak River, Wednesday, January 24.
Minitota, Thursday, January 25.
Swan River, Tuesday, January 30.

Thousands of Cars Required in Southern Saskatchewan

At a special meeting of the Council of the Regina Board of Trade on December 19, called to discuss the grain blockade and the car shortage, it was decided to bring the matter to the attention of the railway officials of the roads running through Southern Saskatchewan.

Mr. J. K. Savage, the newly appointed superintendent of the Regina division of the C. P. R., was present and stated that the conditions were gradually getting better on this division, that thirty cars were loading on the Arcola line, fifteen or twenty on the Colonsay, and forty or fifty on the main line. He said that from seventy-five to one hundred cars were available daily in this division for the shipment of wheat, but that these were all cars that came in loaded and that there were no empties coming in.

After considerable discussion, in which every phase of the matter was considered, the resolution given below was passed unanimously, and the secretary was instructed to send copies to the following: J. K. Savage, Regina; D. W. Duval, Moose Jaw; C. D. Fisher, Winnipeg; J. J. Scully, Moose Jaw; W. B. Cronk, Winnipeg; G. J. Bury, Winnipeg; W. J. Lanigan, Winnipeg; and to M. H. McLeod, grain commissioner at Winnipeg.

The tabulated statement of the car shortage at different points tributary to Regina was sent with this resolution.

The Resolution

The following was the text of the resolution:—

"Whereas there exists at the present time a very serious car shortage in the southern portion of this province detrimental to the general business interests thereof, from the inability of the farmers to market their grain and convert same into cash, and

"Whereas from information received from reliable sources that seventy-five per cent. of the Manitoba grain has been marketed as against thirty-five per cent. in Saskatchewan, and

"Whereas from information received from the business men of sixty-five points tributary to Regina there are orders booked for 5,050 cars with 1,895 cars shipped this season from those points, with conditions approximately similar in many points not heard from throughout this district.

"Whereas from information received from the business men of sixty-six points by this board it is urgently desired that at least two hundred cars per day for ten days, in addition to the number released from load each day, should be placed at the disposal of each District Superintendent of the Railways in Southern Saskatchewan for the immediate relief of the existing grain blockade on their respective divisions.

"And that a copy of this memorandum regarding the supply and requirements of the sixty-six points herein referred to be attached thereto."

A SERIOUS SITUATION

The following is a tabulated statement of conditions at sixty-six points tributary to Regina from which replies have been received in answer to an enquiry sent out by the board of trade asking for information as to the car shortage:—

TOWN	Cars loaded by elevator since Nov. 1.	Cars loaded by farmers since Nov. 1.	Cars loaded day letter received.	Cars on order.	REMARKS
Main Line East—					
Pilot Butte	8	1	0	30	
Grainer					15" daily for 30 days.
Wolseley	45	10	3	375	165 cars loaded this season.
Summerberry	13	0	0	151	Everything tied up.
Grenfell	44	1	0	127	
Oakshela	2	0	0	no book	Difficulty getting cars placed and lifted.
Broadview	10	22	2		No 20 ton cars available.
Red Jacket	2	0	0	12	No cars being supplied.
Main Line West—					
Grand Coulee	73	—	0	227	See letter.
Belle Plains	21	12	0	200	Elevators full and can't buy grain.
Pasqua	9	0	1		Elevators full; no cars in sight.
Parkbeg	89	9	0	122	Elevators blocked; no cars.
Rush Lake	28	8	0	87	10,000 bushels in town and nowhere to put it.
Waldeck	26	6	0	60	
Antelope	6	11	0	0	Well satisfied here.
Reston Branch, C.P.R., from Wolseley:					
Baring	7	0	0	13	Farmers unable to secure cars.
Wawota	6	2	1	10	
Walpole	6	13	0	14	Elevators full.
Ebor	3	5	0	no book	Have had fair supply of cars.
Reston	33	5	3	no book	
Arcola and Moose Mountain Section C.P.R.:					
Richardson	4	3	0	29	Blocked.
Kronau	28	11	0	25	
Lajord	16	3	2	70	103 cars asked for and 33 given since season.
Sedley	9	11	7	54	Many cars wanted but not booked.
Francis	10	5	0	203	Loaded 112 cars this year.
Osage	6	0	1	200	50 shipped this season. See letter.
Creelman	16	2	1	117	
Stoughton	22	7	0	127	Can use 300. See letter.
Forget	14	6	0	106	Blocked.
Kisbey	33	0	0	82	Elevators blocked.
Wauchope	12	0	0	19	
Redvers	3	0	0	77	Blocked.
Reston	33	5	3	no book.	
Estevan Sec. C.P.R.:					
Hirsch	4	3	6	19	
Frobisher	16	0	0	30	
Carnduff	49	2	2	100	
Hawarden	7	10	0	120	Situation serious.
Strongfield	8	0	0	165	Blocked.
Loreburn	16	3	0	250	See letter.
Elbow	95	50	8	459	Condition could not be worse.
Tugaske	50	15	3	340	
Eyebrow	25	11	0	392	141 cars supplied this year.
Brownlee	36	8	0	310	Only 15 cars since Nov. 15.
Marquis	10	3	0	137	Very short of cars.

Continued on Page 18

CONTESTS SIMPLY PROVE IHC TRACTOR SUPERIORITY

ALTHOUGH I H C Tractors have proved their superiority in the official contests at Winnipeg and in Europe for the past several years—and although these victories are an indication of I H C strength, economy; and reliability—we do not ask you to judge I H C tractors on these records alone.

The I H C record of actual service in the hands of thousands of farmers throughout the world, is the best reason why you should decide on an I H C. It is this record of service which proves the all-round perfection of design, material, and workmanship used in the construction of I H C tractors for

Gasoline and Kerosene

The official contests showed the world that I H C tractors plow for less money per acre and plow more acres per hour, than any other gasoline tractors entered. But I H C owners already knew this. The contests simply proved I H C superiority. I H C tractors are dependable. They work day and night, 24 hours a day if necessary, and year after year. They plow, harrow, haul, seed, harvest, husk, shred, saw, and do all the power work on the farm.

Look into the efficiency and superiority of the complete I H C line, which includes Tractors in 12, 15, 20, 25, and 45-horse power, in several styles; and also a complete line of horizontal and vertical engines, stationary or mounted on skids or trucks—air or water-cooled—1 to 50-horse power.

Ask the I H C local agent for catalogues and full information, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

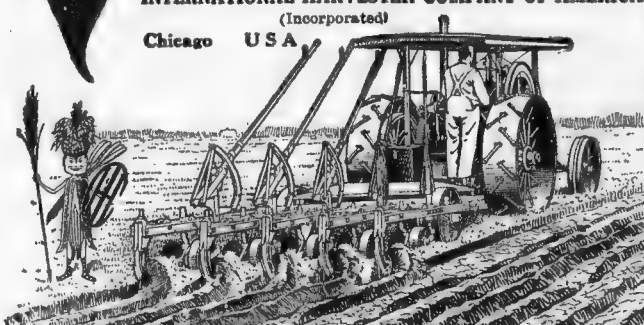
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(Incorporated)

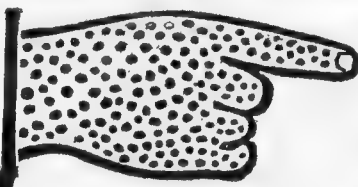
Chicago U.S.A.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizers, etc., write to the I H C Bureau and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.



PROSPERITY FOLLOWS THE IHC



COUNT THE DOTS

\$100.

GIVEN AWAY

TO THE PERSONS COUNTING THE DOTS IN THIS HAND, and many other prizes according to the Simple Conditions of the Contest (which will be sent).

This is a chance for clever persons to WIN CASH and other PRIZES with a little effort. COUNT THE DOTS IN THE HAND and write the number that you count on a sheet of paper or post card and mail to us and we will let you know at once if you are a winner. AN EXTRA PRIZE of \$10.00 will be given for the neatest correct count.

MENTION THIS PAPER

DOMINION PREMIUM CO.,

214 St. James Street, - Montreal, P. C.

DRINK AND TOBACCO HABITS

Were a remedy known that would cure the craving for liquor or tobacco without the knowledge or co-operation of the patient, it would be the greatest discovery of the age, since not a drunkard or a tobacco user, in a very short time, would be found in the land.

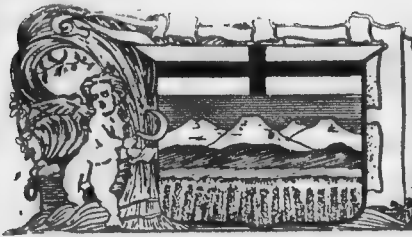
A little reflection on the part of anyone contemplating curing a friend of either habit in this manner will reveal the absurdity of it. Frankness with the person to be benefited should be practised, for with his assistance he can be cured of either habit, while without his consent the effort would end in failure.

Dr. McTaggart, Toronto, Canada, guarantees a cure of the appetite for stimulants in from three to five days when the patient follows his directions faithfully. The doctor has been selling the liquor cure for over fourteen years with wonderful success. It costs only \$25.00 and it is as good, if not better, than any \$100.00 cure on the market.

His tobacco remedy is specially prepared for the purpose—the cost being only \$2.00—and the course lasts about two weeks.

Both remedies are excellent tonics, hence leave no bad after-effects. Abundance of testimonies, by permission, will be furnished to any interested person. Correspondence solicited, strictly confidential.

Address or consult **K. ALBERT**, 708 McArthur Building P.O. Box 56 WINNIPEG, Manitoba



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
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THE FENCE QUESTION

I saw in a recent issue of The Guide that my letter on the fence question had been published. I consulted a reliable firm of solicitors a short time ago, since my first letter was sent you, and they inform me that I have a just claim for the material I put into the old fence and that he, my neighbor, can only charge me for one half of a legal fence, which is all I claim. In giving this opinion the solicitors stated that if a neighboring speculator cared to build any kind of a fence he liked, and could claim a half share of the expense, he could at any time break his poorer neighbor and put him out of business. For instance, he might build an iron fence, the cost of which with three years interest, that is interest during the time the homesteader was putting in his residence on the farm, would be enough to put him out of business. This opinion might help the discussion of this important question.

AN ALBERTA FARMER.

ABOUT FENCES

In a recent issue of The Guide you ask for the views of any reader who has had experience with the fence law, and as fence law has been in force here ever since I came to Pincher, about 15 years ago, I will try to give my experience and views thereon.

Fence law was, I think, originated at the instigation of the big cattlemen to prevent the necessity of having to pay damage for destruction caused to settlers' crops by their stock running at large, and has always seemed to me an injustice as it causes a heavy expense—\$100 to \$125 per mile on homesteaders for protection against other people's stock, which should be a duty that each man owes to his neighbor, that is, to look after his own animals and be liable for any damage caused by neglecting to do so. It also enables those with large herds to spread them in different bunches in different parts of the country, thereby keeping the pastures in the vicinity of homesteaders eaten close, preserving their own land for winter pasture and often compelling the settler to travel miles away from his home to secure hay for his own stock. In the winter time, when the settler is feeding his own stock, it often compels him to waste time and temper in trying, sometimes for hours at a time, to herd away strange cattle which have been left out by their owners to rustle for themselves, and which have either broken down the fence or walked over it on some snow drift, only to find them back almost as soon as himself, and finally it is a case of feed the strangers as well as the settler's own cattle or else starve them both.

Such, sir, are my views. Probably others will point out the merits, and there may be such, although I think they are few and far between.

Hoping I may have been of some assistance in forming your conclusion.

Yours very truly,

N. H. NATHORST.

Pincher, Alta.

Carlstadt Union now has 30 members and as soon as some of the officials of the U. F. A. can visit us this number will be increased to over 100 as everyone is enthusiastic in the work. We want a big, rousing meeting with lots of the big men of the U. F. A., so that those who are inclined to be pessimistic can see that the association means business. Many of us are cognizant of the fact that the farmer is looked upon as covetous prey to each and every one of the herds of vultures in the form of trusts, combines, monopolies, grafts, gamblers, etc., who bob up to capture every line of enterprise or industry and think they inherit the earth and the fullness thereof. But their knees begin to knock and they quake and tremble as soon as the farmers and producers of wealth in general begin to unite in an effort to free themselves from the treacherous talons.

J. J. CLARK.

Carlstadt.

Queenstown Union held a fairly well attended meeting on November 18, when the secretary received instructions to write to Lethbridge and find out when the inspector of ranches would begin to reinspect the Burns lease. A committee of two was appointed to meet and go over the ground with the inspector. The secretary received instructions to make complaint to the Indian agent at Gleichen about the way the Indians are running the coal mines, charging Queenstown farmers different prices for coal every other day. The farmers demand that a white man be appointed as weigher and that a uniform price be charged for coal. It was decided to hold meetings fortnightly, alternating in the Queenstown and Pioneer school houses, from now till April first.

The annual meeting will be held during the latter part of December, and an effort will be made to make the meeting an educational and social event. It is hoped that we shall have the pleasure of a visit from Secretary Fream at that time.

J. GLAMBECK, Sec'y.

Milo, Alta.

A short time ago the announcement was made that R. L. Shaw, M.P.P. for Stettler, intended to introduce at the present session of the legislature a bill providing for compulsory hail insurance, but word has now been received from Mr. Shaw that according to the constitution a bill dealing with taxation or expenditure cannot be brought in by a private member, but must be a government measure. It is therefore Mr. Shaw's intention to ask the government to take this matter up and bring such a bill before the House.

Your former communication was received when the busy season was in full swing and there was not much time to attend to it. However, the time is now opportune for organization work, and while not taking any steps during the summer, I have sounded a great many of the farmers and the majority show sympathy towards the movement. Now, this is an old and well settled district and a great many require educating to the farmers' platform. If you will send an organizer into this district I will canvass the neighborhood and can guarantee that given good weather there will be a large attendance and a good union will be the result. Send me some more literature and I will distribute it.

W. M. HODSON.

Westcott, Alta.

An organizer is going into that district at a very early date.—E. J. F.

At the usual monthly meeting of Stretton Union a resolution in favor of Direct Legislation was adopted. Owing to the poor and frozen crops in the district the question of securing seed oats and barley was discussed. As many districts throughout the province will be similarly affected we prepared two resolutions for consideration at the annual convention, as follows: Resolved, that the government be approached with reference to the necessity of supplying seed oats and barley for 1912. Resolved, that the provincial government be asked to include in the Municipal Act power to provide for the following: That the government make a loan to the municipality when requested for the purpose of buying seed grain at any time. It has been decided to make a feature of our annual meeting by closing with a big smoking concert and we expect to have a good time. It is also intended to follow our usual winter custom and hold fortnightly meetings until spring. We are arranging to have a concert and dance on Friday, December 29, the proceeds of which are to be used for delegates' expenses to the annual convention. As we have considerable local talent of a high order we hope to make the concert a great success.

WM. ASHWORTH, Sec'y.

Kitscoty, Alta.

The regular meeting of Clover Bar Union was held on November 27. It was a very good meeting although the attend-

ance was not large, and some very interesting subjects were discussed, among others the hail insurance question and rural municipalities, a resolution being adopted in each case. We are in favor of the Local Improvement Districts remaining as they are at the present time. Our views on the hail insurance are that we are in favor of all the proposed schemes being submitted to a committee to work in conjunction with the department of agriculture. Further, that we prefer optional rather than compulsory hail insurance, and we believe that seventy per cent. of an average crop should be the maximum. We would suggest that four dollars per acre be the maximum where the farmer retains the crop and providing the insurance exceeds four dollars the government shall then take possession of said crop until about ten days before time for harvest when they shall sell said crop by public auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds shall be used to reimburse the premium fund, but the insured shall protect said crop from damage by stock and the purchasers shall have permission to harvest said crop from the land within a reasonable time. Further, if in the judgment of the adjuster the crop has not been up to the average or has been injured from other cause, the same shall be taken into consideration at the time of settlement. No insurance should exceed eight dollars per acre. On account of the holiday season our annual meeting will be held early and we hope to see a very large turnout to elect the officers for the ensuing year.

W. F. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

Clover Bar, Alta.

The annual meeting of Strathcona Union was held in the Baalim Block on December 7, with President Ball in the chair. The secretary presented a statement of accounts showing a small balance on hand. The election of officers for 1912 resulted in the following being unanimously elected: President, H. A. Calder; vice-president, D. S. Fulton; secretary-treasurer, Rice Sheppard; directors, Messrs. Herbert, Nousley, Briggs, Walker, Bishop and Scott. The following resolution was presented on motion of Messrs. Sheppard and Herbert, and carried: Resolved, that Strathcona Union request that our next convention take up the matter of receiving the government grant in the future, and if it is to the best interest of the association or not to continue. Mr. E. J. Fream, secretary of the central body, then addressed the meeting on the work of the association, showing that many very important matters have been dealt with and that same will prove of great benefit not only to the members of the association but also to the farmers at large. A hearty vote of thanks was given Mr. Fream for his able address. Mr. Barnes, secretary of the board of trade, was in attendance and presented a petition favoring amendments to the game laws. This matter will be taken up at the next meeting. Members are requested to keep in mind that at our next meeting, on January 13, delegates to the convention will be elected. All members who have not already done so are requested to send in their annual fees to the secretary so that we may get our full representation at the convention. Farmers, don't forget what union No. 1 has done for you during the last few years. Six years ago you paid 15 and 16 cents per pound for twine. What did you pay this last season? What are you receiving for your grain and what did you get six years ago? Farmers, think over this and the other matters that the U. F. A. has taken up and the result will be that I shall have to spend a lot of time taking in your fees.

RICE SHEPPARD, Sec'y.
Strathcona, Alta.

Rising Sun has now 26 members, all of whom are actively interested in the U.F.A. and efforts are already being made to make the year 1912 a lively one for our members.

J. FAIRBROTHER, Sec'y.
Rising Sun, Alta.

I was a member of your association, but owing to difficulties had to leave my farm for a time. I hope to be able to get back next season. I am writing you on a subject which I have thought about a great deal during the last three or four years, and only a year ago I saw an announcement in some newspaper that the West Australian government was carrying out almost the same idea. They have established a system of loans to farmers at five per cent. interest (as they are able to get the money from the Old Country at from three to four per cent). They loan money to farmers on thirty years time for permanent improvements, and on seven years time for the purchase of live stock and implements. The farmers there are prospering and are paying interest and instalments of principal promptly. I am not sure, but I think this government has also established agricultural banks. Why cannot this be done in this Northwest country, where it is so much needed and where at the present time there are, in various parts of the country, thousands of acres of grain not yet threshed, owing either to outfits pulling in or on account of storms and cold weather, and consequently the people so left are in many cases without money and cannot get any from the banks? I say this is a thing the U.F.A. should get, either from the provincial or Dominion governments by the passing of an act establishing a similar system to Western Australia, and give all the farmers who wished to do so a chance of going in for dairying, etc., instead of exclusive grain growing. A great number of farmers get money in other directions at considerably higher interest than that I have mentioned, and owing to failure of crop, and perhaps loss of horses by death, they get into difficulties and lose their land. I think this idea, and getting the government to establish a similar system as that in Western Australia would be a good one for the central to bring before the branches, and am sure it would meet with their approval.

G.B.

(This is a subject on which the U.F.A. is already working, and although no particulars of the West Australia plan are to hand, still a full summary of the system in force in New Zealand has been received and will be sent out for discussion at an early date.—E.J.F.)

The popular secretary of Bon Accord Union, Mr. A. Rafn, has left on a three months' trip to his old home, Denmark, and while there he has promised to secure for the U.F.A. a lot of useful information on the subject of co-operation. During his absence his work as secretary will be looked after by Mr. G. Carleton, the president of the Union. This will be the first convention that Mr. Rafn has missed in many years, and all will wish him bon voyage, a pleasant holiday and a safe return to Alberta next March.

I received your correspondence some time ago and I handed it to my neighbors. Owing to the busy season, the proposal has been neglected, but will be brought forward again soon. You may expect to hear of a Union here some time before the end of the year.

G. CROZIER.

Sherness, Alta.

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SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

THIRTY GOOD FARMS IN THE FERTILE belt of Saskatchewan, one to four miles from town. Prices right, easy terms. The Bangor Realty Co., Bangor, Sask. 22-6

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE. THIS wheat was purchased from the experimental farm, Brandon, Man., and has since been grown on carefully fallowed land, the greatest of care being exercised in every way to maintain its purity. It took first prize and highest score of any wheat shown at the Neepawa seed grain fair, 1911. Write for sample and price. Reference: Bank of Commerce, Neepawa. Paul A. Homer, Neepawa, Man.

MAPLE GROVE FARM, ROSTHERN, SASK. PRESTON WHEAT FOR SALE.—GOOD Preston wheat for seed purposes, 95 per cent. pure; also hand selected, guaranteed pure; excellent strain, at reasonable prices. Apply to Seager Wheeler, Maple Grove Farm, Rosthern, Sask. 20-6

WANTED.—A QUANTITY OF ALASKA wheat for seed. Quote price and say quantity for sale. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

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RED FYFE, CLEANED, 1st PRIZE IN standing field competition, \$1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Moose Jaw, bags extra. F. B. Johnson, Lytham Farm, Moose Jaw, Sask. 20-6

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WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

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145 STALLIONS AND JACKS NOW ON SALE, 200 Belgian and Percheron mares; 80 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogs and sale dates. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

SACRIFICE PRICES.—SUPERIOR REGISTERED stock Clydesdale Fillies and Colts fit for service; Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers; improved Yorkshire Pigs; dairy Cows.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS FOR sale. April and September litters. C. M. Brownbridge & Sons, Browning C.N.R. Station and P.O., Arcola C.P.R. Station.

JOHN TEES, ABERNETHY, SASK.— Breeder of Ayrshires and Barred Rocks. Young males for sale.

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BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS.—HEED headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days.—Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. — Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.— Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

F. J. OOLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED- er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. 19-8

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. Young stock for sale.—J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

PURE BRED DUROC JERSEY PIGS FOR sale. George H. Bates, Gilbert Plains, Man.

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BARRED ROCKS.—GRAND UTILITY Cockerels \$8 each, two for \$5; yearling hens and pullets, .50 and \$2 each; exhibition cockerels priced on application. All are bred from my Man. P. Show winners. J. H. Clarke, Box 527, Virden, Man.

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VERY CHEAP FOR QUICK SALE IN order to make room, Buff Orpington Cockerels, \$1.50; Pullets, \$1.00; good laying strain. W. Golland, Bredenburg, Sask. 20-4

S.O. LEGHOEN COCKERELS, BREED FROM 1st Cockerel London, 2nd Brandon, 1911. \$3 each. R. Robinson, Box 654 Brandon, Man.

FARM BRED UTILITY BARRED ROCK Cockerels, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. John Teese, Abernethy, Sask. 21-7

SITUATIONS VACANT AND WANTED

WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE, good men only to sell our well known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement, special terms for fall or winter months. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

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WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE to stop with me this winter on my farm. \$25.00 a month. If satisfactory, all year round. L. A. Coupal, Box 90, Sedley, Sask. 20-3

ENGLISH FARM LABORERS WANT SITU- ations early spring. Farmers write immediately highest wages, date wanted. Councillor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 21-12

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

OAKVILLE AND SALEM ASSOCIATIONS desire to purchase binder twine by carload. Send samples and prices. C. H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR- ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 17-8

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—C. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

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F.O.B. Cars at Cardiff on C.N.R.
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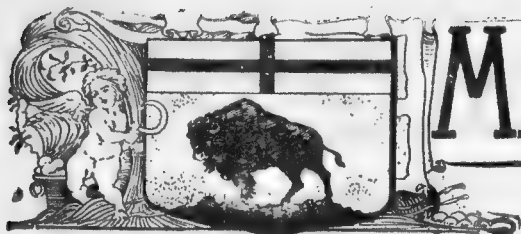
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MANITOBA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion - Virden
President:
R. C. Henders - Culross
Vice-President:
J. S. Wood - Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie - Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; C. Burdette, Foxwarren; B. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

BAGOT ANNUAL MEETING

The Bagot Grain Growers' association held its annual meeting on December 11, a large number of farmers being present. The officers elected are: Jas. Barrett, president; A. Smith, vice-president; M. Smallpiece, secretary-treasurer; directors, J. Quinn, H. McKay, F. H. Radcliffe, Thos. Dickson and H. L. Cox. It was decided to have the annual entertainment early in the New Year and to have a box social in connection with it. A programme committee was appointed consisting of R. E. Walden, J. Barrett, Hy. Richardson, W. Bradstreet and the directors. The following were appointed delegates to the Brandon convention: Jas. Machan, R. E. Walden, J. Barrett and R. Kerr.

It was also decided to organize a debating society in connection with the association and a committee to arrange for the debates was appointed, consisting of H. McKay, H. L. Cox, A. Smith, W. Bradshaw, S. Nichol and the president and secretary-treasurer. The first debate is to be held on Jan. 5, and others fortnightly in succession.

The matter of introducing the electrical power and lighting system was introduced and R. L. Cox and R. E. Walden were appointed to draft a resolution and present it to the executive for approval and a copy of same to be forwarded to the resolution committee of the Central association to have it discussed at the Brandon convention.

A resolution of regret was passed regarding the death of H. Paul, who was one of the most energetic and prosperous farmers in this community.

PINE CREEK MEETING

A meeting of the Pine Creek Grain Growers' Association was held in the Norfolk school house on Dec. 8. The co-operative buying of flour and feed was discussed, but we could not get enough to buy a car lot. The trouble seemed to be to get the members to agree on one kind of flour; also the big milling companies were willing to give us very little if any advantage in buying in car load lots. Of course, we can understand they do not want to under-sell their agents and they know they have nearly all the small flour mills out of business, and we have to have flour any way. In our opinion it is time the farmers' organizations of the West took up the milling question. We had to let the matter drop. The following resolutions were passed at this meeting:

Moved by J. Bennett, seconded by Wm. Johnson, "That we most emphatically condemn the action the members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in suspending MacLennan Bros. from the Grain Exchange, and that if there is no legislation to stop this strangling of competition in the grain trade it is time our legislature passed such legislation."

Moved by J. Bennett, seconded by W. A. Green, "That we heartily endorse the action of the Winnipeg Board of Trade in condemning the excessive express and freight rates charged by all the railways in the West, and in our opinion it would be wise to bring this resolution before the convention at Brandon, and if passed there our executive could get in touch with all the boards of trade in the West and get them to pass similar resolutions, also the Saskatchewan Grain Growers and Alberta United Farmers, and send them all to Premier Borden at Ottawa." Carried.

Moved by J. Bennett, seconded by W. A. Green, "That we condemn the action of the Dominion government for replacing the duty on coal after the late government removing it as we know there is a great scarcity of fuel in the West on account of the strikes there, and we consider it a shame on the part of the government to apply the duty again and winter just coming in." Carried.

Resolved, "That we meet on Jan. 4, and that secretary write secretary Direct Legislation League and get Mr. Dixon to be present at the meeting on the 4th inst. to lecture on Direct Legislation.

If he cannot come that we have a debate on motor plowing versus horse plowing." Carried.

CAR SHORTAGE AT GLENORA

The Glenora branch of the M. G. G. A. wishes me to make known in The Guide the car situation here at Glenora, on the C. N. R.

There are 32 names for wheat cars on the order book, 16 in October and 16 in November. The last wheat car left at Glenora was on November 7 and none since. As the elevator is full you will understand the situation to be serious.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM M. WEST,
Sec.-Treas.

Marringhurst, Man.

KILLARNEY ANNUAL MEETING

A well attended meeting of the Killarney branch of the M. G. G. A. was held in the town hall on Saturday the 9th. Messrs. A. Lynn, J. W. Magwood and President Hayden spoke at some length on the general work of the association and the necessity of united energy. Much enthusiasm was manifested in the election of officers for the ensuing year. The result of the poll was as follows: President, S. M. Hayden; vice-president, G. Hodson; secretary-treasurer, D. N. Finlay; directors, W. J. Stow, F. Allen, J. Cameron, A. Bridges, G. Clark, E. D. Magwood, G. Campbell, S. Forster, J. Miller and J. M. Rankin; auditor, N. Clark.

After some discussion of the central executive for the electoral division of Killarney, the following representatives were appointed: Messrs. Stow, Hayden, Rankin, Finlay and Campbell.

E. D. Magwood gave a very encouraging report of the work accomplished by the labor committee, which was especially successful in securing harvest help. Messrs. Magwood, Hayden and Finlay were re-appointed as the labor committee for the ensuing year. A very hearty vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers and committees for their faithful work.

D. N. Finlay gave notice of motion of the following resolutions to be discussed at the next meeting:

"Whereas we believe that the Grain Growers' Association will always be necessary to promote and protect our interests, that we may control the distribution of the fruits of our labor, and

"Whereas it is desirable to unite all bona fide farmers in a permanent and lasting union that they may procure and retain a square deal for the farmer. It is imperative that we adopt a system whereby all who reap the benefit shall proportionally contribute to its support, and

"Whereas all bona fide farmers are municipal ratepayers, we would recommend the adoption of a system whereby a special municipal tax of 1/2 mill on the dollar be collected from each ratepayer as an annual membership fee for the Grain Growers' Associations.

"Therefore, be it resolved that we the Killarney branch of the M. G. G. A. adopt and recommend for consideration and discussion at the Brandon convention the principle of levying a special municipal tax for the support of the Grain Growers' Associations."

D. N. FINLAY,
Sec.-Treas.

Killarney, Man.

LARGE GATHERING AT SPRINGHILL

The Springhill branch of the Grain Growers' association held its annual meeting on December 6. There was an unusually large gathering present. Considerable enthusiasm was shown over the business of the past year and the prospects for the future. The sentiment of the meeting was specially strong over the rallying of the forces together for a winter's campaign for organization work, and it was decided to make a special effort to have all who are not members join the association and take a more energetic interest in this work,

every member being authorized to accept membership fees and hand the same to the secretary-treasurer.

In order to make the meetings more attractive to the young people, arrangements were made to have debates at regular intervals on various subjects of interest to the farmers, and provide other forms of entertainment. A report of the co-operative buying by the members showed that the receipts were, for the year, \$2,294.88, and expenditure \$2,190.15, leaving a credit balance of \$104.73 on the books when they were audited December 1. The following resolutions were passed:

"That this association approves the appointing of an independent terminal elevator commission answerable to the Dominion government."

"Whereas the Dominion premier has stated that he will appoint a permanent tariff commission, we request that the agriculturists of Canada be represented on it in proportion to their numbers and financial interests."

The secretary was directed to send a copy of the above resolutions to Premier Borden, Arthur Meighen, M.P., and R. Cruise, M.P.

The bill prepared by the Direct Legislation League to be submitted to the

READY FOR CONVENTION

Every local association should hold its annual meeting as soon as possible, and elect its delegates to the annual convention to be held in Brandon, January 24, 25 and 26. It is imperative that all presidents and secretaries get their associations together at once.

Manitoba legislature was considered and approved of. The meeting also passed a resolution recommending life membership to Brandon convention, and by another resolution approved of the County Association establishing a co-operative business providing local associations join with it in doing so.

Mr. John Clarke was elected president for 1912, M. Harper vice-president, and J. M. Poole, secretary (the former secretary having resigned). Directors: S. Ward, W. A. A. Rowe, G. A. Baker, Wm. McCutcheon, Geo. Potter and Wm. Jackson.

GILBERT PLAINS BRANCH

The annual meeting of this branch was held in Gilbert Plains on Saturday, the 16th inst. There was a fair attendance of members.

The annual report of the executive and the financial statement were given by the secretary-treasurer. While the membership (82) was not as large as in some previous years in the history of the organization, yet it was felt, and so expressed by different speakers, that there was considerable vitality in this branch, and as much reason, if not more, for energetic work during the coming year. It seemed to be the general opinion that the relief farmers were looking for in the economic handling of grain and other products of the farm, had not been reached.

Every farmer should unite with our organization as unity is strength. It looks as if governments may change, but our grievances are still hung up. It is only by a steady and long pull, all together, that we shall accomplish our aim. So we extend a hearty invitation to every farmer to join us. The following officers for the year 1912 were elected: President, J. H. Clay; vice-president, G. Lee; secretary-treasurer, J. R. Dutton; directors, C. Stevenson, G. Lynch, J. Mills, W. H. Jenkins, R. De Gatty, J. Minnich. Delegates to Brandon convention: J. H. Clay, G. Lee, W. Shaw, W. H. Jenkins, G. Lynch, J. A. Ross, J. R. Dutton, C. Stevenson; substitutes, R. De Gatty and T. Parsons.

WANT RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE

The Shoal Lake Grain Growers' association held their annual meeting on the 16th. We had a very good meeting, and the auditors' report shows a balance on the right side. The association thinks it a good move of the executive in securing an office for the benefit of the members while in the city. The association received two tenders for the supply of flour and bran:—Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Winnipeg—Five Roses, \$3.00, Lake of the Woods, \$2.80, bran \$19.00 per ton; Echo Milling Co., Gladstone—Gold Drop, \$2.60, Silver Crown \$2.50, bran \$17.00 per ton, all delivered at Shoal Lake. We ordered a car of Galt coal (\$8.20 at Shoal Lake) for the use of the members.

A resolution was passed and forwarded to the secretary to be discussed at the Brandon convention covering a reasonable reciprocal demurrage for non-supply and slow delivery of cars.

CHAS. FINDLAY, Sec.

FOR SAMPLE MARKET

A meeting of the Grain Growers was held in Elgin on the 13th, which was well attended, there being over fifty present. Mr. Kennedy, the representative of The Grain Growers' Grain company, gave an able address on the intricacies of the grain trade, showing beyond all doubt the enormous loss the farmers are suffering through a one-sided grading system which works to the benefit of those who own both line and terminal elevators, and also the large millers who hold a similar position, enabling them to place the stronger cars in each grade just above that particular grade, giving to them the enormous spread existing between grades, ranging from three to twelve cents. This loss in itself means millions to the farmers every year. He then dealt at length with the advantages of a sample market, showing conclusively that grain sold at a sample market would receive its intrinsic value and would not necessarily be sold at the price attached to it by the grade it was placed under. He then dealt with the Grain Growers' association, showing the absolute necessity of every farmer in the West becoming a member of the association. If we expect to get the government to enact such legislation as would be necessary to establish a sample market, we must come forward united in making our demands, and he concluded by saying that no doubt the associations of the three provinces would be equal to the occasion. I am more or less surprised that our executive has not shown more activity on this great question before this late date.

T. H. REID, Sec. Elgin branch

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References
Grain Growers' Guide—Bank of Toronto

A. G. E. LOWMAN
29 Lillian Street, Norwood

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HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

WINNIPEG

HERBERT E. BURBIDGE, Stores Commissioner

CANADA

Thousands of Cars Required in Southern Saskatchewan

Continued from Page 13

TOWN	Cars loaded by elevator since Nov. 1.	Cars loaded by farmers since Nov. 1.	Cars loaded day letter received.	Cars on order.	REMARKS
Tuxford	32	1	0	106	
Weyburn Stoughton Branch:					
Griffen	7	3	1	75	Elevators blocked.
Forward Branch:					
Yeomans	6			21	Elevators full, cars needed badly.
Portal Section:					
Roche Percee	7	1	0	4	
Hitchcock	8	2	0	28	
Midale	10	4	0	21	Elevators closed; no room. 51 loaded this season.
McTaggart					85 loaded to date; situation is critical.
Yellow Grass	13	2	0	366	Elevators full; grain lying in fields.
Corrine	11	0	0	160	Elevators blocked; no cars. About 40 shipped since Oct. 1st.
Wilcox	120	0	2	240	
Rouleau				320	
Pheasant Hills (Kirkella) Branch:					
Dubuc	10	6	5	23	Situation becoming serious.
Lemberg	34	0	2	100	
Southey	11	18	0	180	Require about 1,400 cars.
Duval	25	9	2	126	Require 16 daily to meet demand.
Elstow	32	12	0	7	
Regina Branch C.N.R.:					
Condie	40	4	0	28	
Bethune	16	31	1	100	See letter.
Findlater	10	9	4	72	Farmers unable to get cars.
Chamberlain	15	20	5	200	Everything O.K.
Aylesbury	10	21	0	147	300,000 bushels waiting cars.
Craik	25	4	0	291	Car book stolen; farmers dissatisfied.
Girvin	22	18	4	278	See letter.
Davidson	54	a few	4	180	Will take two months to fill cars.
Bladworth	28	4	0	52	Blocked; no cars for a week.
Hanley	40	24	3	315	See letter.
Dundurn	61	3	4	85	
Brandon-Regina Branch, C.N.R.:					
Vibanks	6	3	1	85	35 cars supplied this season.
Odessa	4	1	0	175	Elevators blocked; could use 500 cars.
Kendal	6	4	4	33	
Montmartre	32	10	0	120	Car shortage ridiculous.
Glenavon	8	1	2	60	Total of empty cars put off here, 4.
Langbank	2	1	0	5	
Vandura	0	0	0	13	Unable to get cars.
Kelso	3	2	1	36	
New C.P.R. Lines:					
Silton	8	3	1	no book	Hard to get cars placed and lifted.
Pangman	7	4	0	80	Relief wanted badly.
Edgeley	8	12	0	no book	
Lebret	12	5	3	5	No shortage.
Dilke	10	10	3	50	
Keddleston		3	3	no book	
Gibbs	5	3	0	no book	
Stalwart	0	5	3	28	
	1632	525	113	6855	

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EARL GREY TURNS REFORMER

Earl Grey, former governor-general of Canada, has announced that he intends to devote the next ten years of his life to "fighting English slums" and to hastening "the evolution of the workers from servant to partner."

"The rule of the House of Lords is at an end," he says. "The era of democracy has set in. Let us have a successful and prosperous democracy."

Toward this end Earl Grey suggests the "re-enfranchisement of the enslaved elector." He would revise the electoral system so that a majority of the whole country rule, and not local majorities. "The present system," he says, "leads to the certain rule of the plutocrats."

"Yes, real old oak!" Mrs. Persprad purred. "Of course, it cost a great deal; but still a good hall stand—"

But just as Mrs. P. was coming to the thrilling part of her description, she was interrupted. Into the drawing room where she and her lady friend were sitting, burst Freddy, the five-year-old son, of the house.

His face was flushed with excitement and his cap was still on his head.

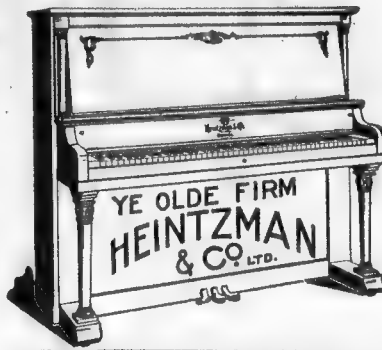
"Mother—"

"Freddy," his mother said in gentle reproof, "what did I buy the new hall-stand for?"

For an instant Freddy was astonished, amazed.

"Well," he jerked out at last, "you bought it for seven-and-sixpence off the old second-hand man. But"—and Freddy looked annoyed—"you told me not to tell anybody about it!"

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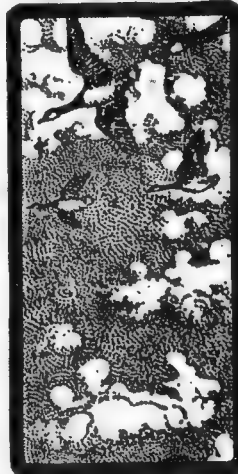
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MENTION THIS PAPER.

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

A CHAT WITH MY READERS

Dear Friends:—May I wish my readers a very happy and prosperous New Year. What will this New Year hold for us all? Who knows perhaps in the silver lining of the coming year we may not find the greater freedom for the uplift of humanity that lies close to the heart of every woman. I would like this page throughout the coming year to be the means of binding together the women of the West. Here we can talk over our little heartaches and plan together the best means of helping one another in the work which lies to our hands. Alone, I can do so little, but with the hearts of my readers with me in the work that I am planning for the coming year, it would be a new era for womanhood. Perhaps it would be just as well to wait until the rush of the New Year is over to lay my plans before you. Hearty co-operation must be the keynote of the Home page. Just what sort of a society for the page to form should, I think, be left to the vote of our readers. To the Homemakers' club in Saskatchewan, and the Home Economics in Manitoba, I appeal for reports of the work they are doing. While the clubs in the States and in England are doing wonderful work for the woman, I feel assured that our home clubs are not far behind, but unless the secretaries send in their report we cannot realize the work that is being done in the West. Health, peace and prosperity in the coming year; helpfulness to one another and charity to all is the wish of your friend,

MARY FORD.

HOW I ENTERTAIN A "SHUT-IN"

My friend is suffering from an illness, the end of which she knows to be death—and her indomitable courage is a wonder to us all. There are weeks when she cannot see anyone but her immediate family, sometimes only her nurse, and then her cry is: "Help me to keep cheerful!"

Her friends have responded to her cry in various ways; and I want to tell you of my ways, hoping that some of them may be new to others who wish to minister to their "shut-ins."

Once my friend's cheerfulness was hidden 'neath a cloud of despair, and she cried to the nurse:

"It is hard to be forgotten!" A heartsick cry—full of longing for her friends.

This was repeated to me over the ice-laden wires on a stormy day, and it drove me into swift communication with some twenty friends of my friend—all grown old in the same city—friends who had not forgotten her, only the stress and hurry of their own lives forcing them into neglectfulness. As one said:

"I declare! I'm so rushed that I never keep up with each day's demands, and I lack common courtesy!"

From them all came promises of remembrances in some form—to be delivered the following day; and, true to their word, these promises came, in the shape of funny notes done up in odd or attractive manner.

From one came, "The Pensive Pup"—and its verse burned in wood. Do you remember it? It goes like this:

"I'm a Pup Dog, and I know it;
And I'm blue sometimes and show it;
Just as you do, when a Hoodoo
Comes and steps upon your toe;
But never let your little thinker
Get so badly out of tinker,
That your thoughts are a dark, dark blue;
For there's neither sense nor reason,
Nor any time or season,
When the sun doesn't shine a rosy, rosy red—

So, cut out the 'solemncholy,'
And don't be melancholy,
Unless you find it pleasant so to be;
But, for Heaven's sake! don't show it,
For the world will surely know it,
Just-as-you-have-got-the-goods-on-me!"

From another was a "Handkerchief" with this:

"As a blower and a shower,
I hope that this thing pleases;
It will comfort you in sorrow,
And serve to hush your sneezes.
When its usefulness is ended,
And it can no more be mended,
Just cast it to the Ragman,
With a sigh, for your friend, who cannot
Think how this old verse should be ended."

There was an envelope full of funny newspaper clippings—jolly notes, full of allusions to olden good times.

From one, a big horse-chestnut, to be placed in her bed-slipper—"To keep her from broodin',"—also, as a sure cure for any old ailment.

From another, a string of buttons—relic of a time when she and my friend were children and had the button craze; on one extra big button, of fanciful design, was a card, reading:

"This is the button we had our first spat over and didn't speak for two whole hours!"

There was also a funny, old-fashioned photo of the two of them, when they were girls of sixteen, showing them with their hair done up for the first time.

While the friends were preparing these contributions, I was busy concocting a good-sized bag made of gay-colored cretonne—a white ground with pink and red roses sprawling over its surface. All around the outside of the bag were narrow and rather deep pockets; strong pink ribbon draw-strings for the bag, and small ribbons of same shade to tie the pockets.

After the remembrances were all collected, I added my own bunch—a small bottle of Violet Water, "to be taken externally;" a fancy bag of favorite hard candies, "to be taken after disagreeable medicines." A bunch of postals, stamped and addressed; a pad and indelible pencil, well sharpened. Some curl papers! and other little thoughts.

All of these packages and letters were attached to narrow ribbon of various colors; and to the other end was tied a tiny card, upon which was some inscription telling when the package was to be opened—all at different times of day or night, covering a period of two weeks. Then, in each pocket was slipped an article, and tied in, with the ribbon hanging out, showing the card with injunction; and the rest of the gifts bunched in the center, with all of the ribbons hanging out in the same way.

Then, the bag was partly closed by the draw-strings, and into the half-opened top was a big bunch of pink and white carnations. It looked very pretty and gay, and I placed it in a round hand-box, which I had covered with fancy wall-paper.

The little cards attached to the ribbons had as many funny directions as I could think of. One was to be taken when it rained (this in bitter winter weather). Another, when the nurse was cross. One, at midnight, when the moon set; and another, at sunrise. All different dates. Some with the dates had funny little verses, conundrums, doggerels, limericks, etc.

It kept her interested for over two weeks, and then the empty bag was hung upon the upper post of her brass bed, where it held various articles she liked to have near her; her letters and notes, pencils and pad, and a bit of crocheting.

Since then I have sent her a string of black china dolls. I glued brown fringe about their waists, and a fuzzy top-knot to their heads, strung them along on a green ribbon, with doggerels telling why those Hottentots "hottentotted" to her. One declared he was a Cuss—todian for all the "cusses" she was too much of a lady to even think of uttering. Another was a "Fretter," prepared to do all of her fretting for her. Another had a message from "Roosevelt;" and so on. They raised a laugh on one of her dark days, I am pleased to say.

Later, it was a huge carrot, highly polished, and hollowed out, filled with water and grass seeds, and swinging from a ribbon. She had some pleasure in watching it grow.

May Day, it was a basket with a long handle, and of yellow crepe paper braided and sewed together as one would

sew straw, shaped over a deep jelly tumbler, and filled with wood violets and dark green leaves; the card attached to the handle by a gilded (child's size) clothespin, was shaped at one end like a butterfly, and tinted in watercolor. It was very effective.

At Christmas time there was a long red stocking filled with fascinating and nubby packages, both funny and useful. On her birthday was "a candle to grow on," with a glass candlestick for holder.

My latest thought has been a ribbon roll of three-inch ribbon paper, which a saleslady at the ribbon counter saved for me. I pasted pretty pictures at each end of the roll, then glued the paper's end to the roll, then down one side of the "ribbon" I pasted pretty pictures and funny jokes, comforting and humorous poems, a lock of her pet cat's hair, with a catty verse of sentiment; there were recipes for invalid dishes; and a piece of my new dimity dress, with a description of my struggles in the making; some kodak pictures, of friends, and also of places we had been together at different times. Then, when the roll was full I pressed it carefully with a very warm iron, rolled it up neatly, and kept it in place with a tiny garter, made of the narrowest blue silk elastic, finishing the joined place with a fat rosette of baby blue ribbon (No. 1). It has given my friend a lot of fun, I am told.

I am planning several things for the future. One will be a newspaper full of personalities, a "household column" of ridiculous advice, and receipts, answers to correspondents and all that.

Another is to be a "Round-Robbin" letter, of one very long sheet, one friend starting it, and after writing some six or seven lines, folding it over, so that only the last line of her communication will be seen; the next friend taking her cue from that, will proceed with her part, folding her's over in the same manner, until the letter is finished. It will make a smile, I think.

I have talked over another stunt with the friends, and we plan the next stormy day to telephone my friend's niece, who will jot down as we talk, just what we are doing at that present moment. Each friend phones a certain hour, and at four or five o'clock the notes are to be read to my friend, and she will mentally take a peep upon the "happenstances" of us all, and know that in the midst of our own busy lives we took thought of her.

All of these may be in a small way small things, but they are the little soldiers of love and comfort, helping her in her battle against hopeless physical odds. The spiritual victory will come later, but that will be after all these of the rank and file shall have been mustered out. Willing soldiers of good spirit, they will do what they can, until the ramparts of pain hand been stormed, and the "Angel of Death"—which is "Life Eternal"—shall crown her with Osphodels and Laurel of glorious victory.

CAROLINE B. WOOLLEY.
No. 2882 Horton St., Toledo, Ohio.

HOME COOKING

Rissoles.—Quarter of a pound of any cold meat (finely minced), one ounce of butter, one ounce of flour, one egg, one gill of stock (or milk), parsley, quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, little finely-grated lemon-rind. Melt the butter in a small pan, stir in the flour, and when these are well mixed, gradually add the stock (or milk). This sauce will take about five minutes to boil sufficiently, and needs stirring all the time. It should, when ready, come away from the sides of the pan. Mix all the other ingredients, except the egg, well together, and add them to the sauce. Stir well and set on one side to cool. Then when cold, divide the mixture into balls. Roll the balls in flour, and dip each in the egg (well beaten). Then roll each ball in bread-crumbs. The rissoles are now ready to be fried in clarified fat. (The butter and flour may be omitted and an egg used instead.)

Mashed Potatoes.—One pound of potatoes, one ounce of butter, two tablespoonfuls of milk, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Boil the potatoes. When quite cooked, drain them and let them dry. Break them up with a large fork, carefully pressing out any lumps. When smooth, add the butter, milk, and salt. Stir the potatoes over the fire until they are thoroughly hot again. Pile them lightly

on to a dish and make ridges on them by drawing a fork over the pile.

Pea Soup.—One pint of split peas, one quart of milk, one quart of water, one carrot, one turnip, one onion, seasoning. The stock must be prepared beforehand so that it may go cold and have the fat taken off.

The peas must be soaked in cold water for several hours before they are wanted. Boil them in the water for two hours until they are quite soft. Then add the stock, other vegetables, and seasoning. Let all boil together for two hours more, then strain through a sieve. Serve with toast.

A Delicious Pudding.—The secret of a good rice pudding is long, slow cooking. Four to six hours is not too much. A cant teacupful of rice to a quart of milk, with sugar and salt, and ground ginger to taste. Do not forget the salt, and try ground ginger as the flavoring for a rice pudding. Put these in a dish with a few bits of butter on top. It will still be very nice if you use a third of water to make up the quart.

To Fry Bacon "Just Right."—Cut the rind off the bacon, or, at least, notch the rind to keep it from curling up in the pan. Warm the frying-pan, and lay each rasher in flat. If the fire is very bright, hold the pan well off the blaze, so that the bacon may cook slowly. Keep turning the rashers over until cooked through and nicely crisped on each side.

Stuffed Potatoes.—These are excellent for supper or lunch, and use up left over meat.

Large even-sized potatoes; for each potato, a tablespoonful of grated cheese (stale bits), one tablespoonful of chopped cooked bacon, or any meat, one teaspoonful each of chopped onion, parsley and dripping, seasoning.

Scrub the potatoes, bake them until they are soft inside. Cut one end off each, and carefully scoop out the floury interior with a small spoon.

Mash this smoothly and mix it with the cheese, meat, parsley, onion, warmed dripping and seasoning. Refill the skins with this. Reheat until very hot all through, and serve at once.

A Sweet Omelet.—Some people imagine that a sweet omelet is a most difficult thing to make, but if you read the recipe through very carefully, and do exactly as it directs, you will have a delicious omelet, one which you will not be ashamed to offer to anyone.

Four eggs, one ounce of castor sugar, vanilla, a little jam without stones, half an ounce of good butter.

Break the eggs carefully, the yolks into one basin, and the whites into another. Be careful that not a speck of yolk gets into the white, if it does the white will not whisk up stiffly, and it is important that it should.

Add the sugar and a few drops of vanilla to the yolks, and stir them until they are thick and frothy, when they will also be of a much paler color. Add a few grains of salt to the whites, and whisk them to a stiff froth.

Melt the butter in an omelet pan, or in a perfectly clean frying-pan, and brush it all over the pan. Mix the whites very lightly into the yolks, stirring them as little as possible; this is a very important point.

Pour the mixture into the pan, place it on the fire for about three minutes, then put it in a hot oven for another three. You will probably not be able to shut the oven down, but close it as much as possible.

The omelet should then be just set and nicely colored on top. Turn it on to a piece of paper that has been dusted with castor sugar.

Spread one-half with a little jam, fold the second half over it, and serve on a lace paper as quickly as possible.

To Clean Brass Goods.—Brass tea kettles, or in fact, any article of brass with the exception of Benares ware can easily be cleaned in the following way: First wash the brass well in suds made of equal parts of ammonia and water with soap. This will remove all dirt from the article, leave it free from grease and give it a semi-polish. Then an extra polish may be put on with a good brass polish. If the brass looks hopelessly tarnished, any good powder that is used for cleaning silver or brass, if moistened with vinegar and applied vigorously, will remove the tarnish and leave a shiny surface.



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PRAYER AND POTATOES

[Of this poem—a fragment of a charity sermon preached in Dorchester, Massachusetts, some twelve or fourteen years ago—John G. Whittier wrote: "It is more valuable than some epics. I am not sure but it is more to the Master's purpose than any learned theological tome which has been published since it was written."]

An old lady sat in her old arm chair,
With wrinkled face and dishevel'd hair,
And pale and hunger-worn features;
For days and for weeks her only fare,
As she sat there in her old arm chair,
Had been nothing but potatoes."

And now they were gone: of bad or good
Not one was left for the old lady's food,
Of these, her stock of potatoes;
And she sigh'd and said: "What shall I
do?
Where shall I send, and to whom shall I
go
To get some more potatoes?"

And she thought of the deacon over the
way,
The deacon so ready to worship and pray,
Whose cellar was full of potatoes.
And she said: "I will send for the deacon
to come,
He'll not mind much to give me some
Of such a store of potatoes."

And the deacon came over as fast as he
could,
Thinking to do the old lady some good,
But never thought once of potatoes;
He ask'd her directly to tell her chief
want,
And she, simple soul, expecting a grant,
Immediately answer'd, "Potatoes."

But the deacon's religion went not that
way,
He was more accusom'd to preach and
pray,
Than to give of his hoarded potatoes;
So, not hearing, of course, what the old
lady said,
He rose to pray with uncovered head;
But she only thought of potatoes.
He pray'd for patience, for wisdom and
grace,
But when he pray'd, "O Lord, give her
peace,"

She audibly sigh'd, "Give potatoes;"
And at the end of each prayer that he
said,
He heard, or he thought that he heard, in
its stead,
The same request for potatoes.

The deacon was troubled—knew not
what to do;
'Twas embarrassing very, to have her
act so
About "those carnal potatoes!"
So, ending his prayer, he started for home;
As the door closed behind him he heard a
deep groan,
"Oh, give to the hungry, potatoes!"

And that groan follow'd him all the way
home;
In the midst of the night it haunted his
room,
"Oh, give to the hungry, potatoes!"
He could bear it no longer—arose and
dressed,
From his well-fill'd cellar taking in haste
A bag of his best potatoes.

Again he went to the widow's lone hut,
Her sleepless eyes she had not shut,
But there she sat in her old arm chair,
With the same wan features, the same sad
air;

So, entering in, he poured on the floor
A bushel or more from his goodly store
Of the very best potatoes.

The widow's heart leap't up for joy,
Her face was haggard and wan no more,
"Now," said the deacon, "shall we
pray?"
"Yes," said the widow, "now you may;"
And he kneel'd him down on the sanded
floor,
Where he had poured his goodly store;
As never before his lips essay'd;
No longer embarrassed, but free and full,
He poured out the voice of a liberal soul,
And the widow responded aloud, "Amen!"
But said no more of potatoes.

And would you who hear this simple tale
Pray for the poor, and praying "prevail,"
Then preface your prayers with alms and
good deeds;
Search out the poor, with their cares and
their needs;
Pray for peace, and grace, and heavenly
food,
For wisdom, and guidance, for all these
are good,
But don't forget the potatoes.

BEAUTIFUL SNOW

The following heart-touching effusion
was found among the effects of an erring,
fallen young woman, who died in Cin-
cinnati, at the close of the late American
war.

Oh, the snow, the beautiful snow,
Filling the sky and the earth below,
Over the house tops, over the street,
Over the heads of the people you meet.
Dancing—Flirting—Skimming along,
Beautiful snow! it can do no wrong;
Flying to kiss a fair lady's cheek,
Clinging to lips in frolicsome freak;
Beautiful snow from heaven above,
Pure as an angel, gentle as love!

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
How the flakes gather and laugh as they
go,
Whirling about in maddening fun;
Chasing—Laughing—Hurrying by,
It lights on the face, and it sparkles the
eye;
And the dogs with a bark and a bound
Snap at the crystals as they eddy around;
The town is alive, and its heart is aglow,
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow!

How wild the crowd goes swaying along,
Hailing each other with humor and song;
How the gay sleighs like meteors flash by,
Bright for the moment, then lost to the
eye;
Ring—Swinging—Flashing they go,
Over the crust of the beautiful snow;
Snow so pure when it falls from the sky,
To be trampled and tracked by thousands
of feet,
Till it blends with the filth in the horrible
street.

Once I was pure as the snow, but I fell,
Fell like the snow flakes from heaven to
hell;
Fell to be trampled as filth in the street,
Fell to be scoffed, to be spit on and beat;
Pleading—Cursing—Dreading to die,
Selling my soul to whoever would buy;
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,
Hating the living and fearing the dead.
Merciful God, have I fallen so low?
And yet I was once like the beautiful
snow.

Once I was fair as the beautiful snow
With an eye like a crystal, a heart like its
glow;
Once I was loved for my innocent grace—
Flattered and sought for the charms of
my face!
Father—Mother—Sisters—all—
God and myself I have lost by my fall;
The veriest wretch that goes shivering by,
Will make a wide sweep lest I wander too
nigh;
For all that is on or above me I know,
There is nothing so pure as the beautiful
snow.

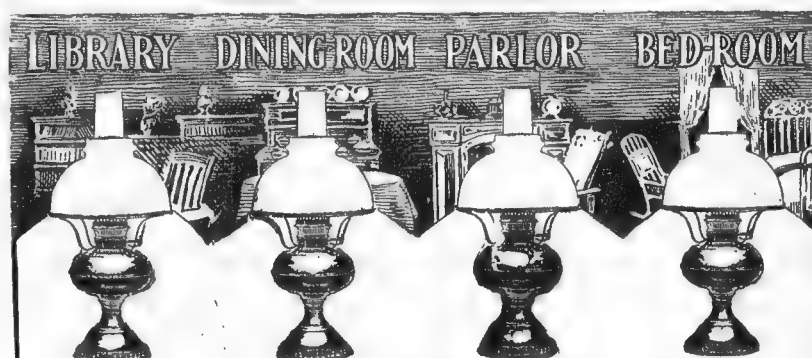
How strange it should be that this beautiful
snow,
Should fall on a sinner with nowhere to go!
How strange it should be when the night
comes again,
If the snow and the ice struck my desper-
ate brain,
Fainting—Freezing—Dying alone,
Too wicked for prayer, too weak for a
moan,
To be heard in the streets of the crazy
town,
Gone mad in the joy of the snow coming
down;
To lie and die in my terrible woe,
With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful
snow.



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Whatever you need
in the paint or varnish line
you will find under this "Cover
the Earth" trade-mark—look
for it on every can. A particu-
lar high quality finish for
every variety of use around
the farm and farmhouse is
included among

**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES**



The Famous Rayo Lamp

The Rayo Lamp is the best and most serviceable lamp you can find
for any part of your home.

It is in use in millions of families. Its strong white light has made
it famous. And it never flickers.

In the dining-room or the parlor the Rayo gives just the light that is most effec-
tive. It is a becoming lamp—in itself and to you. Just the lamp, too, for bedroom
or library, where a clear, steady light is needed.

The Rayo is made of solid brass, nickel-plated; also in numerous other styles and
finishes. Easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean and rewick.
Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

Helpless and foul as the trampled snow,
Sinner, despair not! Christ stoopeth low
To rescue the soul that is lost in sin,
And raise it to life and enjoyment again.
Groaning—Bleeding—Dying for thee,
The crucified hung on the cursed tree!
His accents of mercy fell soft on thine ear,
"Is there mercy for me? Will He heed my
weak prayer?"
God! in the stream that for sinners did
flow,
Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.

MOTHERS' QUESTIONS

Can you advise me what to do for my
hands? I have worked very hard for
twenty years, and my hands show the
fact only too plainly. I am invited to
stay with rich relations, and my hands
make me wonder if I ought to accept.
Please give me advice about them, if
you can, and I shall be grateful.

OLD MOTHER.

Dear Mother:—Get a bottle of glyce-
rine, a pair of loose chamois gloves and
a cake of super-fatted soap from a
chemist. Every night wash the hands
well with the soap and hot water, rub
in the glycerine, put on the gloves and
sleep with them on. If you are near a
large town I would advise you to have
the hands manicured; if not, buy some
nail paste and cherry sticks, clean them
twice a day with paste and polish with
chamois leather. Dear hands, how
many messages of love and helpfulness
do these same marks show, and how
proud some day we daughters will be
of these hands that have helped to make
the nation's strength, never tired, never
shirking. God bless these hard toil-
worn hands!

Mrs. Mark Johnson, Young, Sask.:—
Dear friend, I am sending you the
pamphlet as requested and hope that
you will find it a very great help.
Mother:—I will still continue this

title, and feel assured you will not mind.
Your tribute to The Grain Growers'
Guide I thoroughly enjoyed, and I will
print just exactly what you have written
so that my readers may also enjoy it.
"I am heart and soul in sympathy with
the work of The Grain Growers' Guide,
and your page and your aims and de-
sires as expressed therein. If a word
from a farmer's wife is any encourage-
ment, then you shall have it. Press on
in the path you are taking, your influ-
ence must be for good, and it is greater
perhaps than you can realize, and your
reward will come, if it is not already
with you. Please send me 50 cents'
worth of pamphlets which you speak
about re eugenics, etc."

If you could just realize what these
words of appreciation mean to me you
would feel glad, indeed, that you had
written. To be the woman's friend is
my one aim and object, and to be a big
factor in giving them their freedom in
the not very far distant future will be
the life work of your friend,

MARY FORD.

Shrinking Washing Materials.—When
making up washing materials it is import-
ant to shrink the goods before cutting.
All such materials as duck, madras, linen,
and cheviot shrink an inch in a yard the
first time they are washed, and it is quite
possible that every time they are washed
subsequently they will continue the
shrinking process to some extent. The
following is a simple and satisfactory way
of shrinking washing goods. "Fill a
bath-tub one-quarter full of clear water.
Fold the material in a clean towel, to
prevent dust settling on it; place it in the
water, and let it remain there all day and
over night. Then hang it up dripping
wet to dry. It will take a long time to
dry, but it will dry in time and be smooth
enough to make up without ironing. When
the dress or blouse is completed, dampen
and press."

"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

KEEP ON KEEPING ON
If boys should get discouraged
At lessons and at work,
And say, "There's no use trying"
And all hard tasks should shirk,
And keep on shirking, shirking,
Till the boy became a man,
I wonder what the world would do
To carry out its plan?

The coward in the conflict
Gives up at first defeat;
If once repulsed, his courage
Lies shattered at his feet.
The brave heart wins the battle
Because through thick and thin,
We'll not give up as conquered—
We fight, and fight to win.

So, boys, don't get disheartened,
Because at first you fail;
If you but keep on trying,
At last you will prevail,
Be stubborn against failure,
Try, try and try again;
The boys who keep on trying
Have made the world's best men.

FOR A PROGRESS CLUB

Dear Nephews and Nieces:—May the coming year be full of blessings for my warm-hearted boys and girls, and now as we are beginning our New Year together, we could not do better than start our Canadian boys' and girls' "Progress Clubs."

Art. 1.

The club to be known as The Canadian Progress Club (each branch add school name).

Art. 2

OBJECTS

To inspire young and old to help themselves upward and onward.

By such training and education, experience, and development, work and play, that each may use and enjoy all her or his physical, mental, moral and spiritual powers—

For health and happiness, efficiency and prosperity.

To cultivate patriotism, non-sectionalism, loyalty, character, honesty, earnestness of purpose, faithful service, obedience, reverence for the laws of God and man.

To make the Golden Rule a living reality and thus unite young and old in truer brotherhood.

The aim will be to make the Canadian people leaders in everything that conspires to human welfare and the true progress of the world. This movement shall consist of Progress Clubs formed by boys and girls and older people also. Such clubs may be organized within the schools or without, or may consist of pupils at school or those who have left school.

By joining a Progress Club you will get much more fun and benefit from the experiments, tests and exercises that will be suggested from time to time for use in the school, than if you are not a member.

To join the club also gives you experience in organization. Remember this is the day of organized efforts. Three girls or three boys who unite their efforts can accomplish more than a dozen girls or boys each working singly.

Wisely directed organization is one of the greatest forces. It makes for human progress. For further particulars ask your teachers to write to Uncle West, or write yourselves and show your letters to the teachers.

From your own,
UNCLE WEST.

Dear Uncle West:—I think it would be a good thing to have a set of rules. I would like a correspondence column for the Young Folks Circle. A letter telling what birds we have seen in this country, and describing them as we have seen them would make an interesting competition.

CUIRELLIA HOGG.
Lakelands Farm, High River.

Dear Uncle West:—Father took The Grain Growers' Guide for quite a while already, and I enjoy reading the "Young Folks Circle." In The Guide of November 28, you talked about opening another competition for boys and girls. You asked for suggestions, and I would like to say, to start a circle where the boys and girls write about animals. I think most

of The Guide readers are farmers, and so their children have lots of chances to tell about their pets. I love animals and think them very interesting. Some of them are very clever and true too. One of our neighbors had a pup, who grew up together with some pigs. When they grew older they were fast friends. When the pigs, who ran out free, went to the straw stack the dog went along, and chased all the cattle away. There was a roof for the cattle to stand under in rainy or bad weather, it was intended for the cattle, but the dog as soon as the pigs wanted to go there, chased them all away.

I wish you a very Merry Christmas.
H. MILLER.
Silver Grove.

Dear Uncle West:—I have been wishing that I had written a letter on "When I Grow Up." The Grain Growers' Guide just came today, and I saw that you were going to start a prize contest. I would like to write a letter on "What I intend to do this winter." I think a good many people belonging to the Young Folks Circle would like to write on that topic. I would like to have a correspondence column or a corner for boys. I enjoy reading the Young Folks Circle page and the Sunshine Guild. Isn't there a club pin for the Young Folks Circle? If there is I want one. I am thirteen years old and am in grade eight. I live eight miles north of Estevan. I like to sew and read. I will not say any more as the prize contest may ask for a description of myself or home.

CORIS A. GRAFF.

Estevan, Sask.

HOW THE COUNT PAID HIS MEN

About four hundred years ago, the dark, fierce Moors of Morocco were still the masters of a great part of Southern Spain but the Christians were slowly driving them from the country they had invaded.

Chief among the Christian knights was the Count of Tendilla. His castle of Alhama was only a few miles distant from the great and beautiful Moorish city of Granada.

Alhama was really a small town encircled by great walls, and it contained many tradesmen, who used to earn a good living by selling food and clothing to the soldiers. The Moors resolved to conquer Alhama, and laid siege to it.

In the meantime the Count spent all his money in buying provisions for his soldiers, and so he got in a fix. Being surrounded by his enemies, he could not send out for gold. The garrison began to murmur, and there was a great danger that they would leave the castle undefended because they could not get their wages.

The poor count was at his wits' end. He knew he could defend Alhama until the Spanish army arrived to save him, but he did not see how he could make money. At last, however, the count performed the seeming miracle. He cut some rolls of parchment into little strips, and on each strip he wrote something like this:

"I promise to pay one florin—Count de Tendilla."

Then he called together all his soldiers and explained his plan to them.

"I shall pay you your wages with these strips of parchment," he said. "You can take them to the tradesmen from whom you wish to buy. Use them as money. They are only paper, but my name is on them. On the honour of a Spanish knight, I promise to buy them all back as soon as I receive the money from the royal treasury. We will drive away the Moors, and end the siege."

All the soldiers trusted the count, and the tradesmen accepted his promises to pay just as if the bits of parchment were good money. Then, when Alhama was relieved and the Moors driven away, the people brought their paper money to the count, who paid in gold and silver all that was due.

The strange incident was noised abroad, and it had a profound effect on the rest of the world. Gradually a new kind of trading was developed. The chief traders of the various countries began to trust each other. Instead of carrying vast sums of gold about, they gave one another pieces of paper on which a promise to

Poultry Fencing that is Stronger than Seems Necessary

We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

Dept. R

Winnipeg, Man.

Hamilton, Ont.

pay was written. By this means great business affairs became easy to transact, with the result that they increased enormously, until all the civilized countries of the world were bound together by a peaceful commerce in which hardly any real money was used. To-day nearly all important payments are made by means of cheques and bills and banknotes.

Is it not wonderful what one man can do to spread through the world a trust in the good faith of his fellow-creatures?

HOW THE FOURTH CLASS ACTED THEIR LESSON

By Bertha Burnham Bartlett

The Fourth Class was having its reading lesson, and Miss Mason had read the charge of the Light Brigade through to the children, and had just finished talking to them and explaining how necessary it was for soldiers to obey quickly and without any questioning, when the principal's assistant came in and whispered hurriedly to the teacher. The boys in the front row of seats caught some of the words, "Double quick. Hurry." It seemed very strange to the boys and girls who were watching that Miss Mason should grow so white. They wondered if the principal was cross, or what the message he had sent in could be. 'Twasn't any fair, making Miss Mason feel bad. But Miss Mason was speaking. "We'll act the charge of the Light Brigade," she said, nodding to the assistant who was just going out of the door. "The other teachers are going to have their scholars march, too, and—Ready! March! Repulse the enemy! Charge for the guns! Follow the flag!"

Wasn't it fun, though! Willie Bates led the advance, holding the flag Miss Mason handed to him. He faltered a little, however, as he saw smoke in the corridor, and wondered dizzily whether "some one had blundered."

Then he remembered that he was acting a part, and that the soldiers at Balaklava decided that they mustn't reason why; so he marched bravely on, though the smoke made him cry.

Gertie Bennett came next, and she said "Oh!" Yet she, too, followed in the steps of her leader. Then Harry Ellis and Georgie Bowen stepped out into the

smoke that every instant grew thicker and thicker, and after them came all the other members of the class, marching bravely, and not trying to turn back, while behind them all marched their general, Miss Mason, who kept calling out ever so loud: "Forward! We'll beat! Just march, children. It's real smoke, but it won't hurt you. Charge! Charge!"

Miss Mason's voice seemed awfully choked by the smoke, but she kept calling out the words "Charge! Charge!" just the same, and then all at once every one of the Fourth Class was down the long stairs and out in the open air. Then Miss Mason said, very faintly: "They're—all—out." Then people began to cheer. The whole square around the school house was full of men and women, and it seemed as if everyone was either cheering or crying, and of course the little Light Brigade couldn't help crying, too, after coming through that thick smoke. They couldn't quite understand, though, why other folks who hadn't been marching through it should be crying, too.

And then, all at once the flames began to shoot up into the air, until the whole building seemed one blaze of light. Big streams of water were being thrown upon the school house, but they didn't seem to do much good, and an hour later there wasn't any school house there at all, only piles and piles of blazing wood.

Really, all the children of Newton School had been very brave and obedient when the orders had come for them to leave the building, but the greatest praise was given to the Fourth Class, for they had had the farthest to go, and were the only ones who had to pass through the smoke. And one day, a long time afterward, when a new school house had been built and was being dedicated, the chairman of the school board presented to every member of that class a tiny medal upon which these words were engraved:

"To a young soldier, whose obedience to orders brought him 'through the jaws of Death.'" Miss Mason's medal was somewhat different; it read "In honor of Miss Mason, who brought her 'Brigade' unharmed through the jaws of Death, this medal is lovingly given by the parents of her 'soldiers.'"

—Selected.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by MARGARET SHIELDS

Headquarters:

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee\$1.00
S. G. Badges (ladies')35
S. G. Badges (gentlemen's)35
S. G. Buttons (children's)05

OBJECTS:

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club Room at
328 Hargrave Street.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

THE SHOWER IS SPLENDID

Dear Friends:—Barrels and boxes of clothing are pouring in so fast it would be utterly impossible to give individual acknowledgements until after the Toy Mission.

More More More

Dolls, toys, candies, pocket handkerchiefs, children's clothing, anything and everything in the shape of toys, plum puddings, cake, chickens, butter.

The Toy Mission will not take place till after the first of January, so that goods will be received up to and including that date.

God bless you all for all your loving kindness, and may the New Year be full of peace, prosperity and plenty to you one and all, is the Christmas wish of,

Yours lovingly in Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Toy Mission

Amt. Previously Acknowledged ..\$25.75
Miss Ruby McCom 8.00
Maggie Averill 1.14
M. M. B. 10.00
Miss F. Sharpe 1.75
May and Kathleen35

Sunshine Fund

Amt. Previously Acknowledged.... 7.50
Edith Manning75
Margaret E. Bradley 2.00
Margaret Preston24

SWEETENED BY SUFFERING

Dear Margaret:—Am sending you by mail a small parcel containing a few new articles of clothing for some of your wee mites, also some second-hand underwear for adults, beside four picture books, three wool balls, etc., knowing that you can find someone to give them to. The muslin skirt I thought might do for pinafores, but if no good please throw it away. The two flannellette night-dresses I should like given to some wee invalid if possible, as I have made them easy to take on and off. The wool shoulder cape is for some old lady or invalid. You will be glad to hear that for the last little while I have suffered less pain, so I had the pleasure of being able to make a few things for your good work, though fear they will only prove "like a drop in the ocean."

Have we not had a spell of very cold weather early this fall? I trust the present mild weather may last, for it would save so much suffering to those that are poor or invalided. You and your helpers are often in my thoughts at this busy season preparing for Christmas. I sincerely trust your various branches of work may have a successful time, and that early in the New Year you may all be able to take a well earned rest for a short time. Wishing you and all Sunshiners a very Happy Christmas and a Bright and Prosperous New Year.
From your "shut-in" friend,
MIRIAM.

THANKS TO MIRIAM

Dear Miriam:—I received your very welcome letter, and it was good indeed

to know that you had not forgotten me. I have been thinking of you so often and wondering why I have not heard from you. I will send your cape to an old lady who is totally blind, and I know that she will enjoy it. The nighties also I can find some little children to whom they will be a real delight. Your picture books are always so beautiful that they have proved a source of delight to all who have seen or received them. May God bless you and help you to every happiness during the coming year. Write often, for I miss your letters. Yes, all charges have always been paid on your parcels. It is a great comfort to have them prepaid, as they must be paid at the expense of the funds which frequently leaves us very little balance to help our cases with.

Yours lovingly in Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

Hannah Dixon, Clair, Sask.—I will forward recruiting sheet and also collecting card and hope to hear of a number of new members. Try to interest your teacher in the Sunshine work, and perhaps you could form a branch of Sunshine in the school.

Lily M. Jackson, Manitou, Man.—I am sending copy of paper desired and also membership button and card. I hope you will wear them every day. Write again.

Evelyne and Jamie Cates.—Dear Children:—I am deeply grateful for your loving help in sending \$1.10 for the work. I find that you have enclosed the receipt instead of the white order for the money. I will forward paper today.

Alta Barnstable, Estevan, Sask.—Glad to have your letter and you are heartily welcome as a member of the Guild. You are very thankful for your good crops, and will, I know, work harder for Sunshine in thanksgiving for God's great mercies to you all.

E. C., Souris, Man.—Your kind enquiries will be answered under separate cover. Glad to hear from you. Yes, the Guild is growing very rapidly. The \$1.00 sent in will be applied to the case mentioned.

Carmen Stock, Burnham, Sask.—Many thanks for Ziz-zag puzzles, also for scrap books. It was very touching to see the joy in the faces of my sick little ones when we have had these books to give them, and the Sunshine lady was always sure of a hearty welcome from one and all. I am very grateful for your kind help.

Jack and Donald Welsh, Kinistino, Sask.—You are heartily welcome to our Sunshine corner. I am always glad to hear from my old members and friends. The summer is always a busy time. I am looking forward to the winter when we will have time to write and plan many games and amusements both of profit and pleasure to ourselves and Sunshine.

Ida Kitchner, Moore Park P.O., Man.—Many, many thanks for the box of clothing sent in. They are so beautifully clean that they are a pleasure to give to my needy ones.

A School Girl, Fort Langley, B. C.—Dear Child:—The twenty-five cents will indeed be a great help. It is not small giving with such a loving spirit and such beautiful wishes. There is no limit to the result from just this twenty-five cents when you send it in God's name. Yes, it is sad to think of all the labor, but we must not repine, but just be glad and thankful for all mercies.

Yours lovingly in Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

Lewis G. Raby, Ovenstown, Sask.—You are heartily welcome to our Guild Circle. I will forward button at once. The books will be a great comfort during the coming dark days. I found the

books were a great joy and delight all through last year.

A. L., Alberta:—Many thanks, indeed, for the kind present for a wee baby. I will certainly see that it is given to some little child that needs it.

THE "SAD CASE"

A report has been received from this case mentioned some time ago, and we are sending blankets, quilt, and various other articles that will help them over Christmas. I am glad to say that they are over the worst part of their difficulties, and I hope, indeed, that they will prosper during the coming years.

Alice D. Grey, McLean, Sask.—Many thanks, dear child, for the twenty-five cents, and I will see that a toy is provided for some little boy or girl. God bless your loving heart.

Mrs. A. W., Moosomin:—Many thanks, indeed, for the gift of \$5.00, which I will apply on Christmas fund. Your kind thoughts of me and loving wishes for the success of Sunshine work must, indeed, bring a blessing. I trust, indeed, to be the means of cheering many lonely hearts this Christmas time.

Miss Nellie S. M. S., Shoal Lake, Man.—Your interest is greatly appreciated and helps me wonderfully in my work. This year I expect towards January and February the work will be heavy, indeed. I find that just before Christmas while the distress is great, it is nothing to equal the misery which comes into the lives of our needy ones during the latter part of the winter. God bless you for your kindness, and the parcel will go to make some mother happy.

Mrs. A. S. and Miss E., Odessa, Sask.—Your parcel arrived safely, and I am deeply grateful to you both for your kind thoughts. One chicken and a pound of butter was sent to a little widow who is badly in need of a little comfort. Half of another chicken was sent to a young English girl who has had a very bad attack of grip and was feeling downhearted and lonely. The other half is being sent to a little sick boy. I only wish you could be with us this Christmas time. If you could have seen the faces of these friends who received your help, you would indeed feel glad of giving hope and encouragement to these dear women.

Miss Annie and Francis Hanley, Fairlight, Sask.—Dear children, I have much pleasure in acknowledging your pretty post cards, and also the Sunday School papers. You will see from time to time the acknowledgements from our workers of the great pleasure given by these papers.

Miss N. P., Saltcoats, Sask.—Your parcel was received with very great pleasure, and you may be sure the books will give joy. You will be glad to hear that the Christmas presents are coming in very fast and that there is every prospect of a very fine entertainment and much good cheer. While there is great distress all over the country as well as in the city, each one is helping along to the very best in their power.

A Lover of Babies, Pincher Station:—I am delighted with baby's photo, and think he has grown into a lovely boy, and will indeed, I hope, prove a very great comfort to you both.

Ruby McCombes, McNutt, Sask.—I am indeed grateful for the \$8.00 sent in and send my most hearty thanks to your kind hearted friends who have so kindly helped you in making up this very large sum. After the Toy Mission is over, and I hope you will spare a few minutes to send in the names of all those who helped you, so that I may send them membership cards, and enroll them as members of our Sunshine army.

Dorothy Stow, Glendinning, Man.—Your twenty-five cents will be placed to the emergency fund, and will help some poor child. I will forward badge and membership card. Try and form a branch in your school.

Mrs. Fry, Canora, Sask.—God bless you for your loving work in caring for the widows and orphans. It is so good to feel that I have such splendid workers who do not mind any sacrifice to help along the good work. I hope they will all prove a great comfort to you and that God's richest blessings will be with you in your work together. Give my love to mother and children.

In Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

BARREL OF SUNSHINE

Dear Margaret:—You will think my reports are few and far between, but you must remember our "Sunbeams" are scattered and I do not often see them, but the barrel is progressing all the same; there are 19 parcels in it now, and lots more to come. Those in it now are some clothing, not new but sound, scrap books, pictures, magazines, books, and a home made woolen rug for some one who suffers with cold feet. Now as for our quilt, I have in already seven of the blocks needed out of twelve which is the number required, and we shall get the rest soon I think. I hope to get it made before Christmas, but cannot say for certain. I notice in your acknowledgement in Grain Growers' Guide that you say membership cards are being sent to us. We have not received them as yet, but shall be very pleased to have them for all those who help in filling our barrel. Of course I received mine with your letter. Hope you will accept this as a report, although it does not enter into all details.

I am, as ever, yours for Sunshine,
MRS. M. C. HIPPISEY.
"Holindens Farm," Winnipegosis, Man.

Dear Mrs. Hippisey:—Many thanks for your splendid letter and report contained therein. My heart goes out to you and your kind friends in warmest gratitude for their splendid work. Co-operation is the great secret of success in Sunshine work, and I trust that this year will see a magnificent record of kindly deeds and helpful service one to another. Each day it is brought home to me more and more the absolute necessity of having a Sunshine circle in every town and village in the West. The immigration inspector (provincial) brought in reports of desperately sad cases of farmers' wives and children out on homesteads with scarcely a particle of food or clothing, and it would have helped considerably had there been a Sunshine Circle in any nearby town. Sunshine being strictly undenominational can be worked in connection with all churches, all Sunday Schools, Churches, Economic Clubs, Homemakers' Clubs, Mothers' Meetings, Grain Growers' Associations anywhere where there is a meeting of any men or women, or both. One man answered the appeal for material for our dressmakers to make up into cosy garments, and I trust that many more will follow his splendid example. Bachelors or young men out in the West who have no mothers or sisters can join hands in helping me to care for some mother who is left alone in the world.

God bless your loving hearts and willing hands. Kindly send me the names of your neighbors who are so kindly helping you, and I will forward the cards to them at an early date. Sorry for the delay.
MARGARET.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—
Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name
Address
Age



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw
Directors at Large
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LOOK HERE, READ THIS

On December 2, 1911, the Whiteberry G. G. A. held their annual meeting, this being the twelfth time they have met during 1911. The retiring secretary, W. E. Wallace, read his report on the year's work, and showed a balance of \$37.00. The number of members who paid their fees, including two lady members, was forty-nine. The net proceeds of the picnic and dance on Coronation Day was \$23.00.

During the year the association started a library, and voted \$12.00 towards books. They also handled a 100 lb. keg of formaline, which they retailed to members at 16 cents per lb. and netted a profit to the association of over \$3.00. Some of the members joined together and ordered a car of lumber, and they estimated that they saved \$150.00 by this piece of co-operation.

The books were audited by Mr. F. Parker, who found them correct. Both secretary's and auditor's reports were adopted by the meeting. Votes of thanks to retiring officers were passed.

Mr. J. E. Gildees was elected president for the coming year and Mr. F. Parker vice-president. A strong working committee was also chosen. We are going after members this year, and we wish to give Mr. Green notice that he should keep on hand a large supply of membership cards.

JOS. J. MELLING,
Sec'y., Whiteberry G. G. A.
Luxemburg, Sask.

KEEP PUSHING

Lipton, Sask.

F. W. Green, Esq. Dec. 4, 1911.

Dear Sir:—
You will please find enclosed twenty-one fifty (\$21.50), being the central's fees for 43 members for 1911. Our annual meeting will be held on December 9 when your list of questions will be discussed. We have an increase of eight members this year. The motto of the association should be "Keep pushing."

Yours sincerely,
J. T. B. MICHELSON,
Sec.-Treas.

Dec. 20, 1911.

J. T. B. Michelson, Esq.,
Lipton, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

Your splendid standing and motto deserve special mention. I trust your members will wake up to the importance of a thoroughly posted delegation at our big convention. It is the farmers' parliament. Without a doubt it is where legislation is initiated. The convention should get better men into it every year. Better speakers, better posted, better balance. We want clear-cut and intelligent debate on reasonable propositions. Keep pushing.

Yours truly,
F. W. GREEN.

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A MISSIONARY

F. W. Green, Esq.

Dear Sir:—

Please find enclosed \$35.00, being membership fees due central. We have eighty-five members enrolled; seventy paid up. Every farmer in the vicinity is a grain grower. When the association was first started it took some talking to get a member, but now it is simply a business deal which most men see the advantage of.

There are more members than last year in this branch, although three other branches have been organized, including a number of our old members.

Every convention and delegation has been represented by delegates from this branch during the year. The associations of Mooreland and Dilke were organized by the president and secretary. Both the new associations are energetic and their membership is including all the farmers in their vicinity.

Many of our members are threshing and perhaps the annual meeting will not be held till the New Year, then your questions will be answered.

Yours in the work,
T. M. EDDY.

Bethune.

Dec. 20, 1911.

C. E. Southworth, Esq.,
Semans, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

I herewith enclose receipt for \$22.00, covering your enclosure of the 18th inst. We thank you very much and trust that the Semans Association will fit themselves with several well-posted delegates for our big convention. Many problems will face the delegates. Car shortage, blockade, constitutional amendments, formation of county associations, hail insurance proposition, necessitating thorough acquaintance with the grain act, constitution and the general workings of the association. The convention will be large, and likely only men fairly well qualified will secure a hearing. This needs meetings often. Practice, in order that practical farmers may be fully prepared to give an exposition of their ideas.

Yours truly,
F. W. GREEN.

THORNFIELD ANNUAL MEETING

Meeting opened 8.30 p.m., December 13, in the Thornfield school, 11 members present.

Questions to hand from central presented and duly answered.

Reports of officers given and accepted. Proposed by Ed. Lambert, seconded by Ernest Lambert, "That each member take one or more membership tickets with the idea of increasing the membership of this branch." Carried unanimously.

Unanimously accepted by the meeting, that A. Mann read a paper on the advisability of a storage bin at Venn at next meeting.

Proposed by Ed. Lambert, seconded by G. Fristedt, "That the meeting be held on every second Wednesday, at one o'clock, from this date." Carried.

Proposed by A. Mann, seconded by R. Leigh, "That a fine of 50 cents be imposed upon the speaker for the meeting if not present within 15 minutes of the time the meeting is advertised to start." Carried.

Election of Officers

H. Martin was elected president for 1912. R. Leigh, vice-president; and Ernest Lambert, secretary-treasurer. Directors, D. Hertner, G. Fristedt, V. Lambert, J. Armstrong, A. Mann, T. Hurley.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to retiring officers.

One new member enrolled.
Moved by president that we adjourn, to meet again on Wednesday, December 27.

ERNEST J. LAMBERT,
Sec.-Treas.

THE MEMBERSHIP FEE

At our meeting we decided that it would not be wise to raise the membership fee above one dollar, as it would undoubtedly keep several out of the association, and thus weaken the central as well as the local.

There are a number that will join at \$1.00, when if it was \$1.25 they would stay out.

We think it better to have fifty members at \$1.00 each than forty at \$1.25 each.

To make up for the county association maintenance, levy so much on each local according to the number of members. The amount could be settled when the expense of running is ascertained. There are members that would sooner go to a box social or an entertainment of some kind and spend from \$2.00 to \$5.00 where they would not be willing to give \$1.25 to become a member. We think this plan is worthy of consideration.

MOUNT HOPE ASSOCIATION

I have much pleasure in forwarding you the remaining membership fees due to the association. We held our first annual meeting, and the secretary read the financial report for the year. The books were audited by Mr. A. Jones and signed correct. There was not a very large attendance, we were busy threshing. The following officers were elected for the year 1912:—President, Mr. J. Horrell; vice-president, Mr. A. Jaures; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. Sidebottom; directors, G. Sidebottom, S. Stade, W. Lamb, M. Sommerville, G. Bell, and J. Garland.

The next meeting will take place on January 11, when we hope to have a good muster of new members, and a renewal of all the old ones. Mr. Horrell will put a very important proposition before the members at next meeting.

J. CREEGAN,
Past Secretary, Mount Hope G.G.A.

A PROTEST

Moved by J. W. Grant, and seconded by B. F. Woodford, and carried unanimously:

"Resolved that we, the members of the Ituna-Hubbard Grain Growers' Association, here assembled, do strongly protest against the spread of 30 cents below Fort William prices, which is being charged to the disadvantage of the poor man with street wheat to sell." Same wheat is bought here less 13¼ cents charges, which leaves a straight hold-up of 16¼ cents.

A. E. RAYNER, Sec'y.

NEW ASSOCIATION AT DYSART

Dysart has found no more important need than a branch of the G. G. A. A meeting was called, and Mr. J. B. Musselman, president of the Cupar branch, kindly gave his services and experience in assisting in the organization of the Dysart branch. Before the real organization work commenced, Mr. Musselman gave a most interesting address, outlining the origin and birth of the association, its work and growth.

Mr. Musselman's remarks were followed by the actual organization of a branch, and before the meeting closed, some twenty-one members had signed the roll. All officers were elected, and motion carried to this effect, "That in the opinion of this meeting, a co-operative elevator is badly needed at this point, and the board of the Dysart G. G. A. are requested to get in touch with the authorities at Regina as soon as possible, with a view to getting same created."

Officers are as follows:—President, W. Wright; vice-president, Lawrence Barkevele; secretary, A. H. Stevens; directors, C. G. Wood, W. Gibson, H. Dodds, H. Scholefield and C. Waldigger.

ESTEVAN ASSOCIATION

Estevan, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed please find Money Order for \$7.50, being membership fees for 1912, for 16 members, one, Mr. J. A. Brown, being a life member of View Hill Grain Growers' association. Our annual meeting and social was held in View Hill school house on December 15. Mr.

J. J. Lamb was called upon and addressed the meeting on the benefits and objects of the Grain Growers' association. Mr. J. A. Brown also addressed the meeting on the life membership plan. Ten minutes recess was then declared for the purpose of receiving and renewing memberships, during which time sixteen memberships were paid up for 1912.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, A. P. Main; vice-president, J. C. Graff; secretary-treasurer, L. A. Goud; directors, C. J. Danielson, G. Penstock, Stanley Lamb, Arthur Graff, E. E. Frisk and William Hodgson.

Mr. J. J. Lamb was appointed delegate to attend the central convention. The business meeting was then adjourned, and a program was rendered, consisting of gramophone selections, readings and recitations by Mr. Frisk, Mr. Penstock, Mrs. Frisk and others; and songs by Mr. and Mrs. Long. The sale of boxes followed with J. A. Brown as auctioneer, the sum of \$22 being realized.

L. A. GOUD, Sec'y.

MEETING AT YELLOW GRASS

On Friday, December 1, Mr. John Kennedy, vice-president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, and Mr. J. Powell visited the Grain Growers of Yellow Grass and held a successful meeting.

Mr. Kennedy very ably reviewed the work accomplished by our company and told of success achieved, despite fierce opposition from the allied capitalistic interests. The speakers clearly showed that if farmers would but study these problems more closely that we would soon be in a position of independence in marketing our products and in purchasing our supplies. The success our company has won augurs well for future development along other lines than selling grain.

JOHN MORRISON,
Sec.-Treas. Yellow Grass G.G.A.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATION

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of a 360-acre Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate sixty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

News from Ottawa

Royal Commission Appointed to Investigate Civil Service

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, December 22.—The members of the government have been hard at work all week and should be able to spend their Christmas holiday with a clear conscience and the knowledge that, whatever the result of their labors, they have not been loafing on their jobs. Many hours of the cabinet sittings have been devoted to the consideration of supply for the next fiscal year and the framing of legislation to be introduced when the house meets.

The event of the week, politically, has undoubtedly been the appointment of a commission to continue the enquiry commenced by the late government into the administration of the departments, but which confined its efforts to the departments of marine and fisheries and the militia. Coming on the top of a lot of discussion as to the recent dismissals from the outside service the appointment of the commission has excited a great deal of interest and there have been criticisms both favorable and unfavorable. Some criticism has been directed against the personnel of the commission because two of its members, R. S. Lake, ex-M.P. and A. B. Morine, K.C., Toronto, have been active politicians. No exception has been taken to G. N. Duscharme, the Montreal member of the commission who is a retired business man and therefore well qualified for membership on such a body. While those who know Messrs. Lake and Morine personally feel confident that they are not the kind of men who would allow their political leanings to lead them anywhere but in the plain path of duty there is a feeling that it would be better if a commission which is to have sweeping powers of investigation did not include in its membership men who have so recently taken a hand in the political fray. Naturally the Liberal opposition will proclaim that it is a partisan body designed to make vacancies in the service to which insofar as the outside service is concerned Conservatives will be appointed. Judging from what one hears it will also be asserted that once these places have been filled the Civil Service Act will be extended to the outside service. In all probability much of the adverse comment will be unfair and it is all the more to be regretted that the government has not named a body of men for this important work against whom no possible criticism could be levelled. The commission named by the late government was not without blemish, but it was made up of Mr. Courtney, an ex-deputy minister of many years' service, a retired bank manager and a retired business man. None of the three, so far as the writer can recall, took any active part in politics for years previous to their appointment, and they were therefore able to approach their tasks with an open mind. That they did so was clearly

demonstrated in the report which handled certain officials without gloves, as a result of which criticism many heads were decapitated. The new commission will doubtless take up their heavy task in the same disinterested way. More the pity, therefore, that they should be open to some of the objections which have been advanced against them.

Many Lose Positions

Much has been made in the Liberal press of the dismissals from the public service at this the Christmas season. The axe has certainly been swinging with a considerable amount of vigor, not quite so energetically perhaps as has been stated in some quarters, but nevertheless there are a good many people who have been drawing a monthly cheque from the Dominion government who will spend an unhappy Christmas. While it is undoubtedly the case that many of the men laid off were temporary employees who would not have been kept had there been no change of government others have lost their places without warning and without any particular enquiry. That the same thing happened in 1896 is not disputed, but in this connection the thought occurs that the world is fifteen years older than it was when the Liberals swung the axe and that we must surely have made some progress. True, the inside service has been placed under a commission and its members, who are efficient and do not dabble in politics are safe from the politicians. But the unprotected outside service is still in as much peril as ever. Which makes it clear that so long as supporters of members know that it lies within their power to give them positions they will be tempted to rob Peter to pay Paul.

The Elevator Bill

The correspondent of The Guide is informed that the bill to consolidate the Grain and Inspection Acts is to be reprinted shortly and the proposed amendments made ready for the opening of the House. It is stated that the amendments are practically the same as were prepared by Hon. Frank Oliver for insertion in the bill after it passed the Senate. It has been impossible to ascertain whether or not immediate provision will be made for the insertion of a clause authorizing the commissioners to be named to go ahead and purchase terminal elevators. If such a decision is reached the sum provided will be a large one. Both ten and fifteen millions of dollars have been mentioned.

Anniversary of the Delegation

Premier Borden's mail was largely augmented at the close of last week and the beginning of the present week by the arrival of large batches of letters from members of the Western farmers' delegation which travelled to Ottawa in December last. The writers reminded the premier that last Saturday was the first anniversary of their invasion of the capital and that they desired to recall the circumstance that certain demands had been made twelve months ago and that he had subsequently made promises to the farmers of the West. The letters which were invariably written in good taste congratulated Mr. Borden on the fact that he had achieved the premiership. Sir Wilfrid Laurier too got quite a large bunch from members of last year's delegation. Many of the writers thanked him for his efforts to give them a free market for their products in the United States and expressed the hope that, this having failed of realization, the opposition would fight to bring about redress by way of tariff reductions. The reminders received by the premier and the leader of the opposition will no doubt have some little effect on the two men to whom the farmers must look for the redress of their grievances.

Col. Sam and the Nationalists

At the present moment there is some little excitement in Ottawa over the announcement that Henri Bourassa in his paper Le Devoir today made a strong attack on Col. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, who at a banquet given in his honor by the military officers of Montreal advocated a forward military policy. Politicians are wondering if this is only a

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

ARE YOU CONVINCED?

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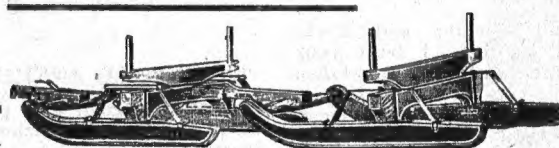
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LOOK THEM OVER, and if satisfactory pay the balance. If not, we return your deposit.

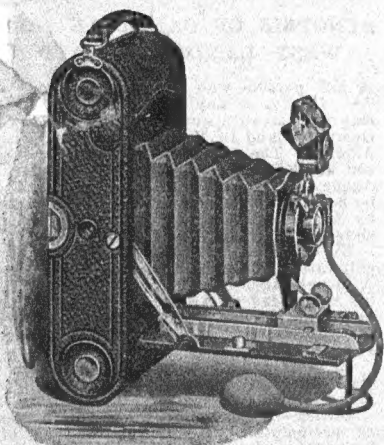
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flash in the pan or whether it is the beginning of trouble between the Imperialistic wing of the government and the Nationalists. Interest is lent to the situation by the fact that Hon. F. D. Monk was at the dinner and did not disapprove of his colleague's utterances. The friends of the administration realize that the minister of militia is an enthusiastic extremist insofar as military affairs are concerned and that some of his ideas will doubtless have to be held in check. Perhaps Mr. Bourassa thinks that the time has arrived to put in the first protest.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Time alone will tell whether his outbreak against the minister will lead to further trouble.

WORLD SHIPMENTS

	This week	Last week	Last year
Wheat	10,304,000	9,120,000	11,792,000
Corn	4,344,000	4,243,000	5,334,000
Total wheat taken by continental countries 4,568,000, last week 3,923,000, last year 6,273,000.			



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 26, 1911)

Wheat.—The holiday dullness has pervaded the market the past week, with a lessening demand for the lower grades, as receipts have continued very heavy. The tough and rejected grains have in most instances not been in demand at all. The continued fine weather has meant exceeding heavy receipts with fast accumulating stocks at terminals, so that with rather smaller quantities shipped East by rail than had been anticipated, our wheat is very much in the show windows at the present time. This season perhaps, more than any year hitherto, has it been of extreme importance that much grain be moved by rail east to the seaboard. We can only reiterate our former remarks, that while low grade and tough and rejected wheat be in poor demand just now there seems little use in keeping tough grain on the farm beyond the middle of March, but rather some danger in doing so. High grade wheats, however, will likely command good prices throughout the entire year. We look for dullness to continue for the coming week, with a slightly better enquiry early in the New Year.

Oats.—With fast accumulating stocks, and a lessened Eastern demand as well as cheaper corn in the United States, our oats have moved down somewhat, and we should not be surprised to see them work a little lower. However, another fortnight there will be a demand for 1 C.W. oats to go to Ontario and Quebec for seed, and farmers in getting out their next oats, may as well ship their best, so as to catch some of that trade.

Barley.—The demand for barley is rather indifferent, except for fancy malting barley, the demand for which is fairly good, and should improve.

Flax.—Flax has held quite strong, with a very good demand.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

		(OLD)		(NEW)	
Wheat—					
Dec. 20..	95		99½		98½
Dec. 21..	94½		98½		98½
Dec. 22..	95½	94	99½		98½
Dec. 23..					
Dec. 25..					
Dec. 26..	95½	93	98½		98
Oats—					
Dec. 20..	37½		40		
Dec. 21..	36½		39½		
Dec. 22..	36½		39½		
Dec. 23..					
Dec. 25..					
Dec. 26..	36½		38½		
Flax—					
Dec. 20..	184		189		
Dec. 21..	182		187		
Dec. 22..	184		187½		
Dec. 23..					
Dec. 25..					
Dec. 26..	185½		188		

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, Dec. 22.

NO. 1 NORTHERN WHEAT—5 cars, \$1.05¼; 1 car, \$1.05¼; 2 cars, to arrive, \$1.05½; 4 cars, \$1.05½; 2 cars, \$1.05½; 1 car, \$1.05½; 1 car, to arrive, \$1.05½; 1,000 bu., to arrive, \$1.05½; 6,450 bu., to arrive, \$1.05½; 1,500 bu., to arrive, \$1.04½; 1,000 bu., to arrive, \$1.00; 1,000 bu., to arrive, \$1.05¼; 2,000 bu., to arrive, \$1.05½; 1,400 bu., to arrive, \$1.05½.

NO. 2 NORTHERN WHEAT—4 cars, \$1.02¼; 1 car, to arrive, \$1.04; 1 car, heavy, \$1.05½; 1 car, to arrive, \$1.03½; 18 cars, \$1.03½; 1 car, \$1.02½; 2 cars, \$1.04; 2 cars, \$1.03½; 1 car, \$1.03½; 1 car, \$1.04¼; 5 cars, elevator, \$1.02¼; 2 cars, king heads, \$1.01; 1 car, \$1.04½; 2 cars, \$1.03½; 2 cars, \$1.03; 4 cars, \$1.03½; 1,000 bu., to arrive, \$1.03½.

NO. 3 WHEAT—1 car, \$1.01; 5 cars, \$1.01½; 1 car, \$1.00½; 8 cars, \$1.01¼; 3 cars, \$1.02; 2 cars, \$1.01¼; 2 cars, elevator, \$1.00½; 1 car, \$1.00¾.

NO. 4 WHEAT—1 car, frost, 94¼c.; 1 car, 97c.; 1 car, 96c.; 1 car, 99¼c.; 1 car, 98¼c.; part car, 98c.; 1 car, 95¾c.; 1 car, 99¾c.; 1 car, 99c.

REJECTED WHEAT—Part car, frost, 88c.; 1 car, 96c.; 1 car, 92c.; 1 car, 95½c.

NO GRADE WHEAT—2 cars, 97c.; 1 car, 97¼c.; 2 cars, 95c.; 1 car, 86c.; 1 car, \$1.00½; 1 car, 81c.; 2 cars, 88c.; 1 car, 96¾c.; 3 cars, 99c.; 1 car, 75c.; 1 car, 99¼c.; 1 car, \$1.01½; 1 car, 93½c.; 1 car, 98½c.; 1 car, 96½c.; 2 cars, \$1.00; 1 car, 96¼c.; 1 car, 98c.; 1 car, 93c.; 1 car, 97½c.; 1 car, 96c.

NO. 3 DURUM WHEAT—1 car, 93c.
NO GRADE DURUM WHEAT—1 car, 88c.

NO. 3 HARD WINTER WHEAT—1 car Montana, 98½c.

NO. 4 HARD WINTER WHEAT—1 car Montana, rye mixed, 96½c.; part car Montana, frosted, 88c.

NO. 3 WHITE CORN—1 car, 58½c.
NO. 4 YELLOW CORN—1 car, Willmar, 57½c.

NO. 4 CORN—2 cars, 54c.
NO GRADE CORN—2 cars, 52c.; 1 car, 50½c.; 1 car, Willmar, 54½c.

EAR CORN—1 car, 53c.
NO. 1 WHITE OATS—1 car, Montana, 48½c.

NO. 2 WHITE OATS—1 car, Montana, 48½c.

NO. 4 WHITE OATS—3 cars, 43½c.; 1 car, 43½c.; 1 car, 44c.

NO. 3 OATS—1 car, 43c.
NO GRADE OATS—1 car, 42½c.; 1 car, 42½c.

NO. 2 RYE—4 cars, 88½c.; 4 cars, to arrive, 88½c.

NO GRADE RYE—1 car, 86½c.

NO. 3 BARLEY—3 cars, western, \$1.03; 1 car, western, \$1.00; 1 car, western, \$1.12.

NO. 4 BARLEY—1 car, \$1.07; 1 car, \$1.16; 1 car, oaty, \$1.04; 1 car, \$1.06; part car, \$1.06.

NO. 1 FEED BARLEY—2 cars, f.o.b., \$1.06; 1 car, \$1.08; 1 car, 90c.

NO. 2 FEED BARLEY—1 car, western, 98c.; part car, 80c.; 1 car, 96c.; 1 car, 92c.; 1 car, 93½c.; 1 car, 96½c.

SAMPLE BARLEY—2 cars, 99c.; 1 car, \$1.14; 1 car, 83c.; 1 car, 90c.; 1 car, f.o.b., \$1.05; 1 car, \$1.03; 1 car, \$1.01; 1 car, to arrive, \$1.02.

NO. 1 FLAX—8 cars, \$2.08; 3 cars, \$2.07½; 1 car, \$2.10; 1 car, dockage, \$2.09½; 1 car, to arrive, \$2.08; 2 cars, \$2.09; 1 car, \$2.08¼; 800 bu., to arrive, \$2.08; 400 bu., to arrive, \$2.09; 250 bu., to arrive, \$2.07.

NO. 2 FLAX—1 car, \$2.04; 1 car,

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Friday last, December 22. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	94c.	\$1.05-\$1.05½
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	91c.	\$1.03-\$1.03½
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	84½c.	\$1.01-\$1.01½
December wheat	95½c.	\$1.02½
May wheat	99½c.	\$1.06
No. 3 White oats	36c.	44c. to 45c.
Barley	42c. to 50c.	70c. to \$1.16
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	\$5.00	\$8.90
Hogs, top	\$7.50	\$6.30
Sheep, top	\$5.50	\$6.30

\$2.01; 1 car, \$2.00; 1 car, poor, \$1.96; part car, \$2.00.

NO GRADE FLAX—3 cars, \$1.95; 1 car, \$1.90; 1 car, \$1.85; 1 car, \$1.88½; 1 car, \$1.89.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 22.—Heaviness in wheat continued in spite of the relatively firm Liverpool cables. Direct information from Buenos Ayres made it certain that the weather was on the mend, even though as late as Thursday it was still showery. Revision of the export figures upward also gave an added touch of bearishness to a pit sentiment rather inclined in favor of easier prices. The opening was a little strong, but the buying power appeared to be limited to a few shorts. After their wants were satisfied the market sagged off and while the rallying power was limited the volume of trade was too limited to force the market very much.

A few cars of No. 1 Northern wheat sold even with the May future, thereby recording an advance in cash wheat relative to the May of five cents.

The bulk of No. 1 Northern sold ½ cent under May with local and outside millers the chief buyers. No improvement, however, was noted in the flour demand. Outside of moderate scattered sales and better shipping directions trade conditions are in the depths of general apathy.

The domestic wheat situation is shifting from the accumulating period to decreases, but the strain is off the international market for the time being, which robs the pit of much bullish inspiration.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, December 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market strong. Beefsteers, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Texas steers, \$4.25 to \$7.25; western steers, \$4.50 to \$6.80; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.85; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$6.50; calves, \$5.00 to \$7.25.

Hogs.—Receipts, 21,000. Slow and weak. Light, \$5.60 to \$6.12½; mixed, \$5.80 to \$6.25; heavy, \$5.90 to \$6.30; rough, \$5.90 to \$6.00; good to choice heavy, \$6.05 to \$6.35; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.65. Bulk of sales, \$6.00 to \$6.20.



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QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from DEC. 20 to DEC. 26, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT														OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1"	2"	3"	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1" Seeds	Rej. 2" Seeds	2 ew. 3 ew.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1 Man. L.				
Dec.																						
20	94 ³ / ₄	91 ³ / ₄	84 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	68 ¹ / ₂	59	55	..	..					37	..	..	49	42	42	....	
21	94 ³ / ₄	91 ³ / ₄	84 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	67 ¹ / ₂	58 ¹ / ₄	54	..	..					36 ¹ / ₄	..	..	50	43	42	....	....
22	94	91	84 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	67 ¹ / ₂	58	53 ³ / ₄							36			50	43	42	....	
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	....
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										..	..	..	....
26	93	90	84	76	67	57	53							36	..	..	50	43	42	185 ¹ / ₂		

Country Produce

(Week Ending December 23)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	345	2559	683
C. N. R.	122	665	10
G. T. P.			

Total last week ..	467	3224	693
Total prev. week	2653	1440	240
Total year ago. . .	1277	2060	29

Disposition

Butchers east	185
Local consumption	282

Cattle

There has been nothing doing at the stockyards during the last few days owing to the holidays, and it is not expected that there will be much stock coming in for a week or two yet. This is just as well, for no one seems anxious to buy and even a fair supply of cattle would put prices down. The volume of business done at the Winnipeg yards this season has been considerably below the average for recent years, but this is due as much to the increased consumption of the Western towns and cities as to a decline in cattle raising. At the present rate of progress Western Canada will soon be importing beef, as it is now importing pork, mutton and all kinds of dairy produce. This year Western Canada sent more than half as many cattle for export as last, but prices have not been any better than last year. More cattle would no doubt be sent if prices were better, and in this respect it is interesting to note the difference between prices at Winnipeg and Chicago, which are given on the preceding page. Since prices both for Chicago and Winnipeg are largely dependent on the British markets it is evident there is a big loss somewhere between the Canadian cattle raiser and the British consumer, and this waste will have to be made good before cattle raising in the West can flourish. The stockmen made a creditable presentation of their case for better transportation conditions before the railway commission at Toronto a few days ago, and the decision of the board awaited with interest.

Hogs

are practically no Western hogs in now, but the packers appear to get along without supplies West, and will not pay more than a cwt. for the choicest kinds, considerable cuts on roughs and

Sheep and Lambs

is very little doing in sheep and
unchanged from a week ago.

Butter

The butter market is steady at last week's prices. There is little butter reaching Winnipeg from Manitoba points, but plentiful supplies are coming from the east and south. Manitoba fancy dairy is worth 28 cents, No. 1, 26 cents, and good round lots 23 cents.

Eggs

The few farmers' wives who have managed to keep their hens laying are getting very satisfactory returns for their trouble. Fifty cents a dozen is being paid for strictly fresh eggs, and 28 cents for held stock fit for boiling.

Milk and Cream

Winter dairying is also proving profitable, but apparently a very small proportion of Western farmers are getting the benefit of present good prices, a large quantity of milk and cream being imported daily. Sweet cream is bringing 40 cents per pound of butter fat, sour 32 cents, and fresh milk \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Potatoes

The local potato market is steady, 70 cents a bushel, on cars at Winnipeg, being the ruling price. It is evident, however, that there is going to be a considerable change in the potato situation before the spring. Eastern Canada and also the United States, is importing potatoes from Great Britain, and at Ottawa potatoes are selling retail at \$1 a bushel. Last year at this time potatoes were being brought to the West from Ontario, but there will be none to come West this winter, and it is a question whether the West has enough to supply its own needs. As potatoes are now selling at from 70 cents to a dollar wholesale at Minneapolis, according to quality, it is not likely that any will be brought from the south, the duty being 20 cents a bushel and freight from Minneapolis to Winnipeg 15 cents. Considering the large quantity of potatoes that have been spoiled by frost, both before and after digging, it does not look as if there would be enough in the West to supply the demand, and if this is so high prices will rule when stocks begin to get low. For the present, however, the demand is being met from the large shipments made before the freeze up, and dealers are waiting to see how the stocks hold out before making efforts to secure any large quantity.

Poultry

Now that Christmas is over there is not the same demand for poultry, and prices are lower, butchers offering about two cents a pound less all round for dressed poultry. The packers are paying the same price as before for live poultry.

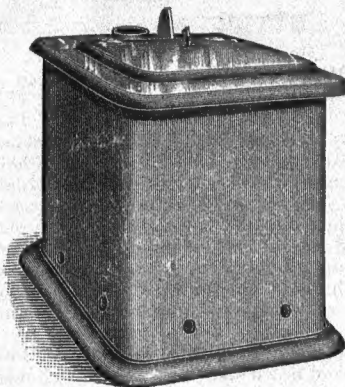
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but they are getting very few since the cold weather has enabled the poultry to be killed and dressed on the farm. Turkeys are worth 14 cents live-weight and 18 cents dressed. Chickens are worth 12 cents live weight and 13 cents dressed, ducks 12 cents and 13 cents, geese 10 cents and 13 cents, fowl 9 cents and 10 cents.

Dressed Pork

Dressed pork is about the same as last week, retail butchers buying from the country at 10 and 10½ cents a pound for choice weight 125 to 150 lbs. and from 8½ cents up for heavier pigs.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Both longs and shorts today busied themselves getting clear of wheat. All American grain exchanges will be closed Saturday and Monday, and there was a general desire to be free of commitments and avoid the effects of any surprise which might be sprung in foreign markets. The end of the evening up process left wheat varying from a shade lower to $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than last night. Corn finished a sixteenth to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. down, and oats unchanged to $\frac{3}{4}$ off.

Argentine weather helped to relieve both sides of the wheat though at different times. Early in the session prices were strengthened by reports of showers in South American harvest fields. Subsequently, word came of clear skies and

sizzling temperature in that quarter, resulting in considerable weakness, which, however, gave way afterward to steadiness all around when the majority of dealers had arranged their trades in ship-shape fashion for the holidays. World's shipments promised to be nearly 2,500,000 bushels less than a year ago, but this fact was offset by signs of another increase of the United States visible supply. The Missouri stock especially looked large at nearly 17,000,000 bushels.

Selling out of a large line held by a local speculator weakened oats. Afterward, however, the market hardened as a result of scattered buying on the part of commission houses.

VISIBLE WHEAT

Visible changes wheat December 70,000 last year, increase 935,000. Corn increase 882,000 last year, increase 1,206,000. Oats increase 254,000 last year, increase 418,000.

Total wheat	71,668,000,	last year
43,929,000. Corn	4,965,000,	last year
3,300,000. Oats	19,494,000,	last year
16,129,000.		

TOUGH WHEAT

Tough wheat quotations December 26 were: No. 3, 81 cents; No. 4, 73 cents; No. 5, 62 cents.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26

WINNIPEG GRAIN				WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK			COUNTRY PRODUCE		
Tue.	Wk Ago	Yr Ago		Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)	
Nov.	93	95	89 1/2	Choice export steers.....	4.85-5.00	4.85-5.00	5.00-5.25	Fancy dairy	28c
Nov.	90	92	86 1/2	Good export steers.....	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	4.65-4.75	No. 1 dairy.....	26c
Nov.	84	85	83 1/2	Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.65-4.75	Good round lots.....	23c
	76	78	..	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers.....	4.25-4.40	4.25-4.40	4.25-4.50	Eggs (per doz.)	
	67	69	..	Common to medium butcher steers and heifers.....	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	3.00-3.75	Strictly fresh.....	50c
	57	60	..	Best fat cows.....	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	4.00-4.40	Subject to candling.....	28c
	58	56	..	Medium cows.....	3.35-3.50	3.35-3.50	3.05-3.85	Potatoes	
Cash Oats				Canners.....	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	2.75-3.25	Per bushel	70c
No. 2 C.W.....	36	37 1/2	32 1/2	Best bulls.....	3.35-3.50	3.35-3.50	3.40-3.75	Milk and Cream	
Cash Barley				Common and medium bulls	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	40c
No. 3	49	47	..	Best stockers and feeders..	3.75 4 00	3.75-4.00	4.25-4.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	32c
Cash Flax				Light stockers.....	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)..	\$2.00
No. 1 N.W.....	185	..	207	Choice veal calves.....	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	Live Poultry	
Wheat Futures				Common to medium calves	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.25-4.50	Chickens	12c
December	95 1/2	95 1/2	90	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$45 - \$60	\$45-\$60	..	Fowl	9c
January	93	..	..	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$25 - \$35	\$25-\$35	..	Old Roosters.....	9c
May (old style).....	98 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	Hogs				Ducks	12c
May (new style).....	98	98 1/2	..	Choice hogs.....	\$7.00	7.00-7.25	7.25-7.50	Geese	10c
Oats Futures				Rough sows.....	5.00-6.50	5.00-6.50	5.75-6.75	Turkeys	14c
December	36 1/2	37 1/2	32 1/2	Stags	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.50	5.00-5.50	Hay (per ton)	
May	38	40 1/2	36 1/2	Sheep and Lambs				No. 1 Wild.....	\$8
Flax Futures				Choice lambs.....	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	5.25-6.00	No. 2 Wild.....	\$7
December	185 1/2	184	207	Best killing sheep	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	4.50-5.00	No. 1 Timothy.....	\$11
May	188	189	217						